

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)  
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August 4th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 78, 4 p.m. 78; Humidity...88, 88.

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No. 8586

第一十月六年三統宣

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5 1911.

六拜禮 號五月八英港香

816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### SHIPPING STRIKE. SPREADING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 4, 7 p.m.  
The seamen's strike in the British Islands is spreading. Arbitration proceedings in the matter are in course of settlement.

### THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

#### URGENT WHIPS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Aug. 4, 7 p.m.  
Urgent whips have been issued to members of the Unionist Party with reference to Mr. A. J. Balfour's motion on Monday, of a vote of censure on the Government with respect to the creation of Peers, to secure the passing of the Parliament Bill in the House of Commons.

### YACHTING VICTORY.

#### FOR KING ALFONSO.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 4, 7 p.m.  
King Alfonso of Spain on board the yacht Hispania, won the cup at the Cowes Yachting Meeting.

### COUNTY CRICKET.

#### GLOUCESTER BEATEN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 4, 7 p.m.  
Lancashire, in the intercounty match, beat Gloucester.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AEROPLANE FLIGHT.

#### HENDON TO DIEPPE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 8.20 p.m.  
The famous aviator M. Vedrines, has made a successful flight from Hendon, on the English side, to Dieppe, on the French side of the English Channel, in two and three-quarters hours.

In his passage across the Channel, M. Vedrines went by way of Folkestone to Boulogne.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LABOUR TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

#### ON THE RAILWAYS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 5, 1.30 p.m.  
After a somewhat tumultuous discussion, the French Railway Men's Congress passed a resolution by two hundred and sixty-two votes as against twenty-six abstentions, condemning the sabotage (which has evinced itself on the French railways of late).

The revolutionaries who favoured malicious damage and obstruction quitted the hall before the vote was taken.

[As is well known, the instances of sabotage in France recently have been a cause of grave anxiety to the republican government at Paris. The railway strikers in France, for a time, concentrated their attentions upon the prevention of running of trains, but when the endangering of human life and limb is concerned, by the blowing up of bridges, the lifting of rails, and the cutting down of telegraph wires, it behoves the French Government to adopt the strong action which they are apparently determined now to follow as their policy.]

### THE UNITED STATES.

#### AND ARBITRATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 5 p.m.  
The terms of the Arbitration Treaties between the United States of America and Great Britain, and other nations, have not yet been published.

They will not be published until they have been submitted to the United States Senate.

It is understood, however, that these will follow upon the lines indicated in the declaration of the 18th of May.

[On the date mentioned, a special wire to the "Telegraph" said that the State Department at Washington stated that President Taft had approved the draft of the General Arbitration Treaty. The draft, which is not the result of any negotiations with any particular country, will be submitted to France and Great Britain. The draft represents what the United States Government believes to be a sound basis for negotiations for extension of scope in arbitration treaties.]

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### OBITUARY.

#### FAMOUS GERMAN SCULPTOR.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 5 p.m.  
From Berlin it is reported that the celebrated German sculptor Bogas is dead.

[Reinhold Bogas was born in Berlin in 1831. After finishing his scholastic education, he pursued his studies in Italy from 1855 to 1858. Amongst his principal works were a statue of Schiller for Gendarmen Markt, a statue of Borussia for the Hall of Glory, a Neptune fountain on Schlossplatz, and a statue of Alexander von Humboldt, all in Berlin; the sarcophagus of Emperor Frederick III. in Friedenskirche, Potsdam; the sarcophagus of Empress Frederick, the national monument to Emperor William, a statue of Bismarck before the Reichstag Gebaude and several statues in the Siegesalle, Berlin.]

### CHILIAN FLEET.

#### DREADNOUGHTS TO BE BUILT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 10.2 a.m.  
From Santiago, the capital of Chili, South America, comes the message that the Admiralty recommends the acceptance of the tender made by Armstrongs for the construction of the Chilean Dreadnoughts of 28,000 tons each to be armed with fourteen-inch guns.

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

#### AND THE FRANCO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 4, 10.20 a.m.  
A despatch from Washington says that the Anglo-American and the Franco-American Treaties have been signed, but that it was too late for submission to the Senate yesterday.

However, they will be submitted to the Senate to-day.

The Senate has received numerous petitions for and against the ratification of the Anglo-American agreement, but the general opinion is that it will be ratified.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### FRANCO-GERMAN AFFAIRS.

#### REUTER'S MISTAKE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 4, 3.45 p.m.  
Reuter telegraphs that a correction should be made in the wire received to-day with reference to the Franco-American relationship.

Instead, the Franco-German Treaty was referred to.

The majority of the French papers are urging on the convocation of a fresh international conference on the questions in Morocco.

The French journals base their plea on the alleged fact that Germany is purposely wasting time in the matter.

### IN BERLIN.

There is a more hopeful tone apparent in Berlin regarding the Moroccan situation, although it is admitted that considerable time must elapse before the conclusion of negotiations has been reached.

### NEW DOCK IN LONDON.

#### COST TWO MILLIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 3.45 p.m.

The Port of London Authority have decided to construct immediately a deep-water dock, costing two million pounds sterling, in connection with their improvement scheme.

### THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

#### COMMONS' DECISION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 4, 3.45 p.m.

According to the newspapers, the Cabinet yesterday decided to return the Parliament Bill to the House of Lords without creating Peers, in the expectation that the Bill will pass by a small majority.

If the Government be defeated, they will immediately create numerous Peers.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LIBERAL SUPPORT.

London, August 5, 12.55 a.m.

In response to Viscount Morley's appeal of the 1st instant, seventy-six Peers, including eight Ministers, have announced their intention of supporting the Government.

### IN SOMALILAND.

#### A NEW GOVERNOR.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 10.50 p.m.

Mr Byatt has been appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Somaliland.

[Somaliland is an eastern projection of Africa, between the gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The British, the French, and the Italians have interests in the country. The best known port is French Djibouti.]

### FRANCO-GERMAN

#### ENTENTE.

### MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 5, 7 a.m.

A telegram from Berlin relates that between M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Herr Kiderlen Wacchter, of the German Foreign Office, a rapprochement upon matters of principle has been established.

The details, however, of their agreement will require close study and will be submitted to the Emperor by the Chancellor.

### DOCKERS' STRIKE.

#### POSITION SERIOUS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 5, 7 a.m.

In connection with the strike of the dockyard hands, the arbitration proceedings, over which Sir A. Rolfe presided, have been concluded.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The award of the arbitrator was announced at a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday.

Over twenty thousand workers will be involved.

The position is serious.

The unloading of ice-carrying boats has been delayed, but arrangements have been made for unloading supplies for the hospitals.

### AFFAIRS IN MALTA.

#### A COMMISSION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 5, 7 a.m.

Mr. (?) N. O. Watt of the Commons, Right Hon. Russell Rea and Sir MacKenzie Chalmers have been appointed as commissioners to enquire into the financial and judicial procedure in Malta.

### POLITICAL SITUATION.

#### IN LONDON.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, Aug. 5, 7 a.m.

Lord St. Aldwyn presided over a meeting of Peers who are opposed to the policy of Lord Halsbury and his followers.

Lord Cromer and others spoke, declaring that they felt it impossible to bind them in individual action in the matter.

It was unanimously decided not to attempt to organise a Party vote with the Government.

### PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

### INTERNATIONAL COMPLI- CATIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 4, 3.35 p.m.

From Teheran there is a message that the French and Italian representatives at the Persian capital have sent a note to the Persian Government, protesting against the non-payment of their nationals who are in the employ or are pensioners of the Government, through Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

#### SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, August 4.

The Ministry of Interior has decided not to grant any license for opium smoking after the first day of the next Chinese new year.

At the same time the Ministry will cause investigation to be made from house to house and will supply anti-opium pills to smokers in order that they may get rid of the habit.

### THE MINISTRY OF COM- MUNICATIONS.

#### POSTAL RIGHTS.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, August 4.

It is the intention of the Ministry of Communications to take over the control of the postal rights on the 1st day of the 7th moon.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, Aug. 4.

Cheng Hin, a merchant who lately returned from America, has promoted the formation of a Co-operative Society in China by the school masters. The Educational Union at Kiangsu will be the head office.

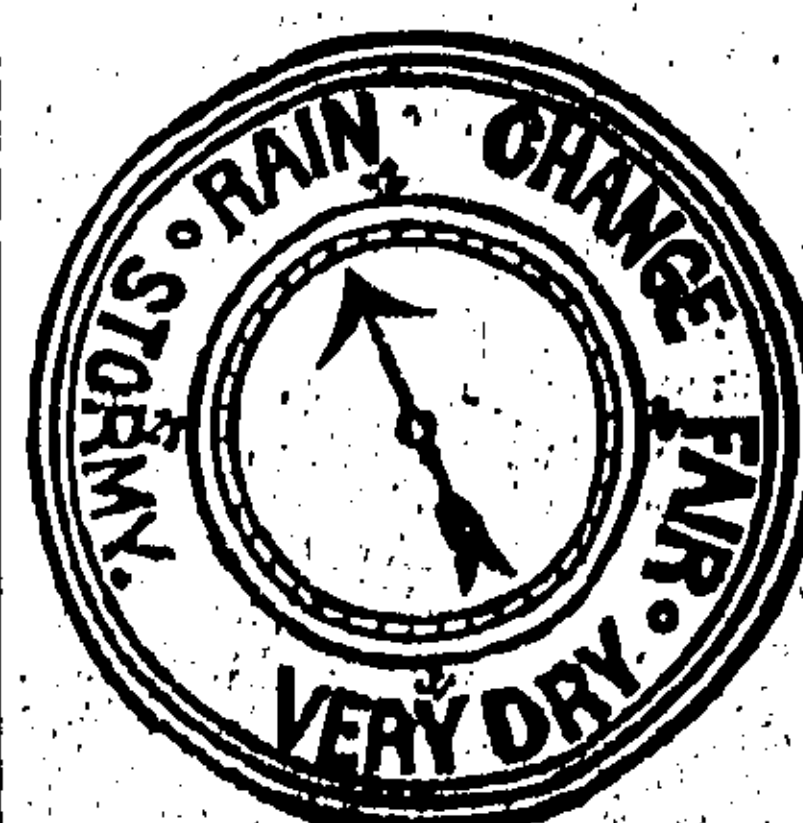
### VICEROY OF SZE-CHUAN.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)]

Peking, Aug. 4.

The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has arrived at Ching-toa and took over his seal yesterday.

### The Weather Forecast.





## Banks.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$15,000,000.  
Total.....\$30,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO.  
PHILIPPOIS.....\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kewick, Chairman.  
H. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
P. L. Armstrong, Esq.,  
G. Balloch, Esq.,  
A. Forbes, Esq.,  
G. F. Frieland, Esq.,  
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.,  
C. R. Leumann, Esq.,  
R. Lich, Esq.,  
R. Shilling, Esq.,  
H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 2 3/4 per Cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 3 per Cent. per annum.  
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 per Cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS.....£1,625,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.  
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3 per cent.  
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 20,000,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS... 10,850,000.

## Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. HANKOW.  
Kobe. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
HOMBAI. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. OHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposit:—  
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.  
" 6 ".....3 1/2 " " "  
" 1 ".....2 1/2 " " "  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS...Gold \$3,250,000.  
Gold \$6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
60 Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE:—  
36, Bishopsgate.

## LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

## BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "  
For 3 " 3 " " "  
GEO. HOGG, Manager.  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 13th Feb. 1911. [12]

## Banks.

## DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000.  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Harbin, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
R. TIMMERSCHMIDT, Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000.  
Subscribed ".....1,125,000.  
Paid Up ".....562,000.  
Reserve Fund.....£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:  
10, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:  
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., BANKERS:  
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Clients. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under:—  
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " "  
F. C. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.  
[260]

## NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Gymnasium on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1910.

FRANK LAMBERT, Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1911. [1233]

## OHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.  
A. A. Wattle, Esq., Managing Director.  
S. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.  
S. B. Neil, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.  
A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$7,571,465.00.  
Assets to meet same.....\$7,571,465.00.  
Income for Year.....\$84,071.00.  
Insurance Fund.....\$1,000,000.00.  
JEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.  
H. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.  
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

Alexandra Building.  
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.  
Advisory Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., T. F. Hoogh, Esq., C. J. Lafrance, Esq.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

## WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

New Ties  
New Socks  
New Shirts  
New Pyjamas.

EVERYTHING FOR GENTS' WEAR. EXCLUSIVE GOODS.  
WM. POWELL, LIMITED,  
28, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1043]

## Intimations.

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An over-widening field of usefulness is BEFORE IT.



SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

## MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

## THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]

## YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they

## ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

## OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



33

"FELUCCA."  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.  
MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

## MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

CAIRO.



TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO  
STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.  
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
HONGKONG & CHINA.

[981]

## WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

[407]

## Public Companies.

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1251]

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Managers on the 9th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the Report and Accounts to 30th June, 1911, and to transact any business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

Notice is given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1911. [1281]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on 7th instant.

Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1911. [1239]

## Public Companies.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPONG DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1911, at Noon, for the consideration of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June, 1911, and for other purposes.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
WM. JOLLY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1911. [1290]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1911.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th August, to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1911. [1291]

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at Hongkong and Canton as a GENERAL EXPORT and IMPORT MERCHANT under the style of HUSAIN P. MADAR & CO.

H. P. MADAR.  
Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1911. [1247]

## ICE CREAMS

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ,  
10, Des Vaux Road Central (next Hongkong Hotel). [1121]

## S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING  
Repair of Boilers and Keels Cutting very quick of iron and steel.  
Welding of Boiler Plates and of Broken Pieces.  
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1193]

## CALDBECK'S

## "LIQUEUR"

## WHISKY.



## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR &amp; CO

15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

[12]



## TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:—  
(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.  
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

## What They Think.

China Mail.

## The Old Post Office.

It was admitted that the promises, situated as they are in the very heart of the business part of the city and covering an extensive area of ground, had been let on a two years' lease at a monthly rental of \$400, that tenders had only been invited through the medium of the Government "Gazette," that only three were received, that no enquiries had been made as to the rents paid by shops in the neighbourhood, that no calculations had been made as to how many shops the ground floor could be sub-divided into, and that no enquiries had been made as to what rent the first floor was likely to bring in if sub-divided into rooms for offices. Against these interesting confessions we have to place the fact that the tenant has already succeeded, apparently without any difficulty, in letting portions of the premises at rentals aggregating over \$2,000 per month and that he has every hope of yet further adding to this little sum. Even as things are he will draw \$48,000 during the period of the lease, while he has only to pay to the Government a total of \$1,744. As to the alterations and renovations of which the Colonial Secretary made so much, it is much to be doubted if the tenant will spend on them more than \$5,000 at the outside. This will still leave him a margin so large that it is obvious to all but the wilfully blind that the promises have been woefully underlet.

Daily Press.

## Anti-Malarial Measures.

It is in the next paragraph that mention is made of the fact that the completion of the Kowloon-Canton railway early in 1910 coincides with a marked reduction in the number of deaths from malaria in Kowloon. That statement in itself, of course, is not proof of the non-existence of malarial conditions; if the men are not in a malarial district they are not likely to get malaria, but in this connection it may be observed that the Report of the Medical Officer of the Railways shows that there were 242 cases of malaria on the railway works in 1910, which, however, was practically a 50 per cent. reduction on the figures for 1909. In 1907 the number of cases on the railway was 1,108, and the inference may, no doubt, correctly be drawn from a steady decline in the statistics that the dosing of the men with quinine, the treating of mosquito pools with oil, and temporary drainage works, were successful means of combating the disease. In the neighbourhood of the University the drainage work is of a more thorough and permanent character, and seeing how successful similar operations have been in other parts of the Colony we can confidently expect to see Health Districts 9 and 10 "restored to their former state of healthiness." West Point, it is true, has long had an unenviable reputation in this respect, but the whole district should benefit immensely by the anti-malarial measures which have been undertaken in connection with the building of the University.

South China Morning Post.

## The Vacant Chair.

The Government's disregard of the feelings of the representatives of the ratepayers is to be deplored, for its repetition can only tend to widen the breach between officials and unofficials in this Colony. Such an autocratic condition of affairs in a municipality at home, however small, would not be tolerated for a second. Not only does it widen the breach between those who represent the Crown and the minority who act for the people but it creates a very undesirable feeling of want of confidence and renders public representation a farce. It is unlikely that a second attempt will be made to fill the vacant chair at this juncture. Only six months hence the ordinary triennial election takes place, and the Government has ample time between now and then to retrieve its position by fully explaining the whole affair and making amends. Otherwise we fear that it will then be faced with a situation more embarrassing than the present.



## THE P. W. D. REPORT.

## Interesting Facts.

The report of the Director of Public Works, which was laid on the table at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting, shows on the very first page that there have been considerable savings amounting in all to \$341,438.15.

Dealing with improvements etc. of Public Streets the report says:—

The policy of requiring houses, when undergoing reconstruction, to be built at a higher level where necessary in order to provide for the future raising of certain low-lying areas in Hongkong and Kowloon has been continued. Power to carry out such schemes has been secured by the passing of the "Highways Ordinance." In some cases, arrangements are made with owners whereby the ground floor of their houses are retained at their former levels upon their giving an undertaking to raise such floors when the raising of the street is carried out. Attention has been given to the footways under balconies and verandahs, notices having been served upon owners to repair such footways. In several cases the necessary work has been carried out by this Department at the cost of the owners. The areas dealt with were, however, small and not worthy of specific mention.

## Cemeteries.

Surveys for the purpose of defining the various sections in which each cemetery has to be subdivided were continued, but owing to vacancies in the staff, the progress made was not very great. Several of such sections in Mount Caroline Cemetery have however been completed and the surveys in connection with the records of new grave spaces in the Colonial Cemetery have been kept up to date.

Work in connection with forming new terraces, etc., to afford additional grave spaces was carried out at Mount Caroline, Kai Lung Wan, Chai Wan, Kowloon Tong and Sai Yu Shok Cemeteries. Extensive exhumation was carried out at Mount Caroline Cemetery and arrangements were in progress with regard to the carrying out of similar exhumations at Ma Tau Wei and Chai Wan Cemeteries. Shan Shui Po Cemetery was closed in January and a new cemetery in the vicinity was opened near Kowloon Tong Village. An Authorized Cemetery was established near Tsau Wan Village. A small pier was constructed adjoining Aberdeen Cemetery to afford greater facilities for landing coffins from floating craft.

The Japanese Community having approached the Government during the year on the subject of allotting them a piece of ground for the erection of a crematorium, arrangements were made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, for placing at their disposal a small area of land in the Sookun-poo Valley. An approach road to connect it with Caroline Hill Road will be constructed by the Government.

## The Law Courts.

The steel framing of the outer dome and lantern was fixed and the circular wall of the dome, including the colonnade surrounding same, and the granite lantern on top of the dome were completed. The concrete vaulting of the inner dome was completed. A start was made with the erection of the pinnacles at the base of the dome. The asphalt covering of flat roofs was laid and the layer of granolithic covering same was practically completed. Most of the steps to the ground floor colonnade were bedded and the drainage work was in progress. Masons were engaged during the year in punching down and pointing granite face work, the main portion of which was completed. The average number of masons employed daily on the site was 57.

The plastering of all the walls and ceilings and of the arches, etc., of the Great Court was nearing completion at the close of the year. The tiling of the floors of the corridors and colonnade on the first and second floors of the prisoners' entrance

and various lavatories in other parts of the building was completed. The wall tiling of corridors, staircases and lavatories was well advanced at the close of the year. The tank flooring throughout the first and second floors, with the exception of the Great Court, was laid and all the tank ceilings were erected. The tank panelling of the walls of the Second and Third Courts was practically all fixed and the erection of the benches, etc., in these Courts was begun. Most of the doors and casements throughout the building were hung and a start was made with the glazing.

## The New Typhoon Refuge

The dredging of the foundation trenches for the breakwater and jetty was completed by the end of January. The total quantity of material dredged, consisting of clay and mud, amounted to 362,600 cubic yards (flopper measurement). On the completion of the dredging, the "St. Enoch" was placed in the hands of the Government Marine Surveyor for some minor repairs which had been left unfinished by the Tailors Shipyard Co. when overhauling the vessel in 1909 and, on the 1st March, was laid up and placed under the charge of the Harbour Master.

Tenders for the construction of the Breakwater and contingent works were called for on the 21st June, eight European and four Chinese firms of contractors being invited to tender. The Contract was awarded to Messrs. Hin Tai, whose tender amounted to \$2,018,002.54 and the contract documents were signed on the 27th October.

The Contract comprises the construction of the following works:—

(i.) A detached rubble mound breakwater 2,338 feet in length, faced above Ordinance Datum on the outer slope and platform with concrete blocks and on the inner slope with coarsed granite pitching.

(ii.) A masonry jetty at the Southern entrance to the refuge, projecting a distance of 450 feet from the sea-wall at the Western end of Saigon Street.

(iii.) A reclamation to the South of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 32 terminating in a pierhead at the Northern entrance to the refuge and covering the rocky shoal adjoining that entrance. The first guide pile for defining the area within which stone is to be deposited to form the breakwater was driven on the 23rd November and the first load of stone was deposited on the 22nd December. In all, 112 guide piles were driven up to the close of the year. No payments were made to the contractors on account of work done during 1910. The expenditure for the year, which amounted to \$28,386.77, was for dredging, maintenance of dredger and preliminary and supervision expenses in connection with the work.

The negotiations with the lessees of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 32 with regard to the reclamation to the South of their lot, referred to in last year's report, were brought to a successful issue, the lessees agreeing to the carrying out of a modified scheme, which overcame their objections to the original scheme, and accepting an offer made to them to surrender a part of their present lot in exchange for a portion of the area to be reclaimed.

## Emigrants from Hongkong.

During the past year there has been a marked increase in emigration from Hongkong, as compared with the previous year's figures:—111,371 in 1910, 76,430 in 1909. Of this total by far the largest numbers were for Singapore and the Straits Settlements, viz. 76,713, while the remainder 34,658—less than half—were for other ports, such as San Francisco, British Columbia, Java, etc. The wave of emigration may be said to have reached its maximum point during the month of May when 15,080 left the Colony; while the minimum figure was touched in January with 7,003; the approaching Chinese New Year always explains the fall.

## SINGAPORE'S NEW FIRE ENGINE.

## Hint to Hongkong.

Singapore's fourth motor fire engine is due shortly, says a Singapore message.

It differs from the present vehicles, it being fitted with a Morris Ajax turbine pump. It also carries a 55-foot escape and will be capable of running at a speed of 35 miles an hour.

Our Government in Hongkong might do worse than take a leaf out of Singapore's book in the matter of Fire Brigade equipment. Thereby invariably by the Government in this Colony when the purchase of an up-to-date motor fire engine is suggested is that they cannot afford it. Singapore was not supposed to be able, either, to afford its first motor fire engine, but so useful did it prove that now there is a fourth under way. In the case of Singapore's first purchase, it was shown that the motor engines could be paid for by the saving thereby made possible on insurance policies on public buildings. The same thing applies to Hongkong. It is sometimes said here that a motor engine is not suited to the narrow streets of Hongkong and would constitute a public danger. One only requires to glance at the numerous private motor cars running in Hongkong to observe the fallacy of that assertion.

## PLAGUE PREVENTION.

## In the Colony.

The incidence of plague in Hongkong during 1910 was very light, only 25 cases being recorded, of which 4 were imported. Eighteen of the cases were discovered in the City of Victoria, one at the Peak, two in Kowloon, two in the Harbour and two in the villages of Hongkong.

The measures upon which the Colony relies for the prevention of Plague consist in (1) the exclusion of rats from all dwellings by means of concreted ground surfaces, the prohibition of ceilings in the active quarters, the prohibition of hollow walls and the protection of all drain openings and ventilating openings by iron gratings; (2) the collection and bacteriological examination of all dead rats—facilities for their collection in the native quarters are provided in the shape of small covered tins attached to lamp posts, telephone posts, electric light standards, etc.

These tins contain a carbolic acid disinfectant, and the inhabitants are invited to at once put into them all rats found or killed by them. There are 650 of these tins distributed throughout the City and its suburbs, and such of them is visited twice daily by rat collectors who take all rats found in them to the Government Bacteriologist.

## CHINESE CEMETERIES.

Arising out of the amendment of the public health law in 1909 disinterments on a large scale took place in Mount Caroline Cemetery, one of the two large Chinese Cemeteries on the island of Hongkong. With a view to laying out new terraces in the only space available for the purpose, 785 bodies were exhumed under an Order of the Governor with the assistance of the Tung Wah Hospital, a charitable institution under the management of leading members of the Chinese community. New terraces available for the interment of 438 bodies were completed at the end of the year.

The total number of exhumations amounted to 1,520. 824 permits were issued to relatives of the deceased of which 89 were subsequently cancelled for various reasons leaving 735 which were acted upon. The total of 1,520 includes these private disinterments and those carried out by the Tung Wah Hospital (785) already referred to above. Of the bodies exhumed 500 were removed from the Colony and 1,020 re-buried within the Colony. (In the case of re-burial in the Colony the bones are placed in a jar and removed to a site set apart for the purpose.)

## ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES.

## In Hongkong.

Anti-malaria measures were first inaugurated in this Colony in 1899 and during the past year considerable attention has been paid to this work—special visits have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors in search of breeding

places for mosquitoes, dense tangles of brushwood in the neighbourhood of houses have been cut down, the trained nullahs have been regularly swept to prevent the formation of waterweed and algae, and standing water has in places been treated with kerosene or with carbolated cresol at regular weekly intervals (including several acres of pools in Kowloon) while such cases of malaria as have come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Department have been investigated and steps taken to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood where they occurred. For this purpose weekly returns of all cases of malaria admitted to the Hospitals are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, while information is also obtained from private medical practitioners as to special outbreaks of malaria in any portions of the Colony.

Certain basements and coolie quarters were also fumigated with sulphur during the spring to kill off any mosquitoes that might be hibernating in the dark corners of these retreats.

The amounts spent on mullah training for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 were respectively \$9,998, \$7,737, and \$30,628, while the total length of trained nullahs and channels built since the commencement of anti-malaria work in the Colony is 39,918 ft., or more than 7 1/2 miles; the total cost of this work has been \$221,554.

## THE LINER CRIME.

The murder on a liner, details of which have already appeared in these columns, came on for its initial hearing at Bow-street when Francisco Carlos Godinho, alias Reuben Almeida, 40, a seaman, described as a bath steward on the P. and O. liner China, was charged with the wilful murder of Alice Emily Brewster while on the high seas on June 11. Deceased was a first-class stewardess on the China, and was found dead in a cabin in which she had been sleeping when the vessel was two days' sail from Colombo. Her death was caused by wounds about the head, supposed to have been inflicted with a spanner, and it is alleged that an attempt had been made to push the body through the porthole.—Mr. William Lewis (for the Public Prosecutor) intimated that he only proposed to call evidence of rest.—The magistrate asked why the case came to that court.—Mr. Lewis explained that prisoner was arrested at Tilbury, and if he had been charged in Essex he could not have been tried until the November Assizes. This would have been a source of great inconvenience to members of the crew required as witnesses.—Chief Inspector Bower, of Scotland Yard, stated that, in company with Sergeant Mitchell, he boarded the s.s. China from a tender at Plymouth, and interviewed a number of persons, including accused, with reference to the murder of Miss Brewster. In consequence of the information obtained he arrested prisoner at Tilbury Docks. In reply to the charge of murdering Miss Brewster, he said, "I understand." When asked his name he replied: "My baptised name is not Almeida (which was the name he had first given). I was baptised at Bombay ten years ago, and my church name is Godinho. Accused was remanded.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

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## A SHORT SERMON.

## A Voice from Afar.

A new commandment I give unto you. That ye love one another.—John xiii, 34.

The real text upon which this brief sermon is to stand was written in San Francisco in February, 1889, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

In a letter to a friend, he suggested that there been graved on his tomb the following: "You, who pass this grave, put aside hatred, love kindness; be all service remembered in your heart and all offences pardoned; and as you go down again among the living, let this be your question: Can I make someone happier this day before I lie down to sleep? Thus the dead man speaks to you from the dust."

What a wonderful thing it would be for all men and women if, as we passed the graves of the dead and the habitations of the living and working, we might hear, in echoes from the past or in strong tones of the present, such counsel!

What a wonderful thing if thus there might resound in our ears and hearts and souls an undying succession of echoes of that greatest of all commandments, "That ye love one another!"

What changes for human betterment and what strides in the direction of right progress might come to pass as the fruitings of such an effort, were it general and sincere!

And why, in the name of the God who is Love, should not each of us be guided by such counsel?

The final harvest of hatred is a thorny heap of tears, regrets, fears and pains. These and nothing more are to be gained from fields of life thus sown. The daily yield of kindness is a beautiful bouquet of smiles, gratitude, peace of mind and consciousness of divine kinship. Even thoughtfulness brings none of these things from without, it more than recompenses from within, for the chief reward of kindness is the knowledge of having done kindness.

If only we did not allow ourselves to forget, even for a day, the many services that have been done us on the road! If only we were wise enough to see what profit and real pleasure are to be secured by trading off our bitter thoughts and sad memories for a living remembrance of the many good things that have come to pass in our lives!

There is no path but which sometimes the sun has turned into a road of shining gold.

In these four gentle admonitions, which are but modern echoes of the Voice that spoke in Palestine long ago, rests the whole of the preface to happiness. Then comes the great book,—"writing" of the life which is to be a happy remembrance to each individual. "And as you go down among the living, let this be your question: Can I make someone happier this day before I lie down to sleep?"

Let this be your question, reader.

Regardless of what or who you are; regardless of how much or how little you have, let this be not only your question, but your creed. To make someone happier each day before you lie down to sleep.

There may be showier aims and prouder ambitions, but there is not one quite so true as this. For the God who is Love desires that we, His children, should be happy. We cannot do our work, which is His work, too, unless we are happy—that is, we cannot do it well.

And to make people happier is to make them better, and to make people better is our greatest work in this life.

## Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE via DAIREN. SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

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## NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer) ... Lv.	Dairen ( " ) ... Ar.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Fri. Wed.
\$4.10	(S.M.R. Train) ... Lv.	6.00 a.m.	"	"	"
Y 14.35	Mukden ( " ) ... Lv.	1.50 p.m.	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Changchun ( " ) ... Lv.	2.00 "	"	"	"
R 9.50	(Russian Train) ... Lv.	8.30 "	"	"	"
	(Harbin ( " ) ... Ar.)	9.30 a.m.	Mon. Thurs.	Fri. Sat.	Sun. Tues.

Connecting at Harbin with

## SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with			State Ex- press from Peking	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wagon Li- br. from Mos- cow
R 9.50	Harbin (Russian Train)... Lv.	11.30 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
	Changchun ( " )... Ar.	8.25 p.m.	"	"	"
Y 11.50	(S.M.R. Train)... Lv.	10.30	"	"	"
	Mukden ( " )... Ar.	5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y 14.35	( " )... Lv.	5.25	"	"	"
	Dairen ( " )... Ar.	1.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Y 40.00	(Steamer)... Lv.	Noon	Wed.	"	Sun.
	Shanghai ( " )... Ar.		Fri.	"	Tues.

Connecting at Harbin with

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.  
By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1911.

## TWO STOOLS.

When the political situation for the Unionist party at home has looked the blackest, Mr. Balfour had been able to again display his wonderful art of finesse and prevent what at one time seemed to be a split in the camp. On the passing of the Veto Bill, with the various amendments that the Liberal government said they could not accept, the opposition was at once sharply divided into two camps, those who were quite agreeable to endure the rejection of the alterations by the House of Commons and those who were determined to stand to their guns with a policy of non-surrender. Mr. Balfour gave no intimation of what he was going to do and we conceive that his notice of motion given on Wednesday, that he would move a vote of censure on the government for advising the King in such a manner as to obtain the pledges for the creation of peers, came as a surprise. Of course with the overwhelming majority that exists on the government side of the house, little hope can be held out that the vote will secure a majority; it is certain that it will not be passed, though a Unionist success in this direction is much to be desired, for it would immediately bring about the resignation of the Liberals and by means of another general election give the country a chance to make a definite statement on this question; a thing that has not been done yet. The recent bye-elections, those in which Mr. Masterman and Mr. Adkins were returned, seem to show from their reduced majorities that the country at large is not in sympathy with the present actions of the government, and an appeal to the electors would mean the giving of more power into the hands of the opposition that has long laboured under grave disadvantages. Such a much desired culmination is not likely, and the Veto Bill is almost certain to pass into being with only a demonstration in force by the Unionists. The pronouncement of Mr. Balfour on the subject is nothing if not interesting. He says that "the Bill, in its original form, is a gross violation of constitutional liberty (cheers), whereby, among other ill consequences, the people will be precluded again from pronouncing upon the question of Home Rule." That this is recognised by the whole of the country at large no one for a moment will deny, and it is possible that on this very question alone the government would receive a very hostile verdict from the electorate. However our immediate concern is the masterly stroke made by Mr. Balfour for the reunion of the divergent parties in his own camp. That his own leadership was in jeopardy is the cause for the notice of motion for Monday. He had refrained from giving his party the lead, had made no pronouncement as to the course he would adopt, and had left his followers floundering in a morass of bewildering uncertainty. It is really little better now. He has given no guide which will be of any use after Monday, though in the discussion on the vote of censure, he may possibly state what the Unionist policy will be. He may on the other hand, with that elusiveness which marked his attitude on the Tariff Reform question, still keep opponent and supporter in the dark, as to his ultimate aim. As matters stand he has said nothing definite save the passage quoted above and that does not give any clue as to the programme he will eventually adopt. Though it may be excellent policy to keep a foreign ignorance of one's intentions, it is fallacious to bewilder one's friends, and that is what the Opposition Leader is doing. It is to be hoped that this procrastination will have no serious effect on the chances of the party. It would be truly regrettable if it did, but efficiency of the fighting force must inevitably be impaired if a feeling of uncertainty is allowed to pervade the ranks. As it is, despite the fact that Mr. Balfour has received a vote of confidence in the City of London, there is a growing sentiment in favour of the Young Unionist and the non-surrender parties. They have already a strong backing, stronger than it would appear, and with the leadership of Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., and Lord Cecil they are a force which will have to be reckoned with. We must regret that Mr. Balfour has so long refrained from outlining the path to be trod. If he is trying to sit on two stools, there is no reason why he, like ordinary folk, should not in the end find the ground to be the only seat available.

## DAY BY DAY.

There is a moth in man's wickedness; it grows up by degrees.

A Chinese boy is reported as missing from the Central District.

The French mail which left Hongkong on July 5, was delivered in London yesterday.

A case of larceny is reported from 117 Des Voeux Road West, where clothing to the value of 50 dollars has been stolen.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 22nd July amounted to 30,588.99 tons and the sales during the period, to 21,934.71 tons.

## Concert Postponed.

The concert which was to have taken place to night at Mount Austin Barracks has been postponed until Tuesday night owing to the inclement weather.

## Celebrating the Typhoon.

At Wanchai a European who had been celebrating the typhoon last night, was robbed of his watch and chain and money while he was under the influence of drink.

## Fire in Shanghai.

Four houses in Shanghai were partly destroyed by fire which broke out on the 29th ult. In the course of the fire, a Chinese motorman was rather severely injured by being run over by a Deluge escape.

## Heavy Rains.

Exceptionally heavy rain fell in Shanghai on the 30th ult., which had an extraordinary effect on the streets in the low lying part of the Settlement. Sincere's report gave the amount of rainfall as 3.8in. in four hours.

## Death of Mr. A. J. E. Allen.

The death occurred at Shanghai on the 31st ult. of Mr. A. J. E. Allen, of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The deceased was born in Shanghai in 1841, and death took place in the Victoria Nursing Home.

## Organ Recital.

The following is the programme for the organ recital that Mr. Denman Fuller will give in the Cathedral on Monday evening at 9.15 p.m. Grand Choeur, Gailman, Adagio (Moonlight Sonata), Beethoven; Solo and Chorus "Shepherd of Souls," Ed. Jones, Mrs. Stainer, soloist, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. F. A. Biden, Chorus; Marche aux Flambeaux, Scott Clark. Hymn 19. Two Songs without Words (Nos. 4 and 9) Mendelssohn; Solo and Chorus "Ora pro Nobis" Piccolomini, Mrs. Stainer, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. F. A. Biden. Hallelujah Chorus, Handel.

## Unclaimed Telegrams

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—Chinghehsan, Samarang; Cino, Manila; Chongluping, Malacca; Cynosli, Kuala Lumpur; E. Hing, Wingwong St., Buenos Aires; Frimjee, Bombay; Glenn, Tsingtau Radio Station; Hokee, Taiwan; Honkeo, Taiwan; Kaniya Matsubara (2), Zamboanga; Kenny, Stockton Cal.; Kong Yon, Cholon; Lekar, Shanghai; Lorena, Manila; Samyikoo Hotel China, Saigon; Suiham, London; Tolichong Hon Maroh, Central, Phnompenh; Tokutai, Taiwan; Yusankwong, Cholon; 9946, 9396, 0850, Woi-haiwei.

## Blake Pier.

The Regulation relating to Blake Pier made by the Governor-in-Council on the 4th day of November, 1909, and published in the "Government Gazette" on the 5th day of November, 1909, and on page 652 of the Regulations of Hongkong, 1910, is hereby repealed and there shall be substituted therefor the following Regulations:—1. No person shall sit or stand upon any part of the railings. 2. No person shall put his feet on or lie upon any seat. 3. No person shall be blown in or from the pier. 4. All persons using the pier shall conduct themselves in a quiet, decent and orderly manner. 5. No person shall expectorate on the pier. 6. No person not fully and properly clothed and shod shall occupy any seat.

## Plague.

During the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday, two cases of plague were reported to the medical authorities.

## The Rise in Tin.

In his annual statement, Mr. A. C. Franklin, Government Analyst, says that coincidently with the recent rise in the value of tin, a much larger amount of the refined metal was shipped than in recent years. From the increased number of samples of ores and metals submitted for analysis it would appear that the Chinese are becoming more alive to the value of their mineral resources of their country.

## Food and Drugs.

Eighteen samples of milk were taken for analysis during the year in Hongkong, all of which were found to be adulterated and genuine. A number of tins of condensed milk, cocoa and chocolate, various kinds of pickles and sauces, a quantity of fruit and some tins of potatoes, all of which had become unsound, were seized and destroyed. The purity of alcoholic liquors is dealt with by the police, who periodically submit samples for analysis. During 1910 one sample of whisky, one sample of brandy and one sample of rum were found to be adulterated.

## Hongkong's Death Rate.

The deaths registered in Hongkong during the past year numbered 7,639 (7,267 in 1909). The death-rate was therefore 21.76 per 1,000 as against 21.13 in 1909. The total number of deaths amongst the Chinese community was 7,430 which gives a death-rate of 22.50 per 1,000 as against 21.68 in 1909 and 22.35 in 1908. The deaths registered amongst the non-Chinese community numbered 209 of which 182 were from the civil population, 20 from the army, and 7 from the navy. This gives a death rate for the non-Chinese community of 10.04 per 1,000, as compared with 12.45 in 1909 and 14.78 in 1908.

## Health of the Port.

Dr. G. P. Jordan, Health Officer of the Port, says in his annual report that all vessels entering port between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. are duly boarded and particulars of the voyage obtained as to any illness on board and the forms signed by the captain. Further, all passengers and crews of ships arriving from infected ports are carefully examined and in the event of any disease of infectious epidemic type having occurred during the voyage, such ships are detained in quarantine and disinfected before being admitted into port.

During the year there were 4,284 arrivals in port, of which 2,151 were British and 2,133 foreign ships. These figures are exclusive of all Canton and Macao river steamers. Junk and smaller craft are only boarded and dealt with under the quarantine regulations in the event of any epidemic disease occurring in them.

## Boxing at the Hippodrome.

To-night, in addition to the excellent programme that Mr. Bysack has always provided, there is a feature that will not fail to attract a good number of local sportsmen. Kid Marriott owing to ill health will not be able to meet from Box, but the proprietor of the show has put up a purse for a return match between Corpl. Sermon of the K.O.Y.L.I. and Seaman Tovey of Submarine 37. The previous fight between these two men for the middleweight was marred by an incident that would not have arisen had a gong been then provided, and as all likelihood of this sort of thing happening has been removed, the event should be most enjoyable and of great interest to those who follow the fistie art.

## Passenger Traffic to Hongkong.

There is an enormous passenger traffic between Hongkong and the mainland of China, the passenger figures by river steamers alone being as follows during 1910:—Arrivals, 1,014,008; departures, 970,185. It must not be assumed, however, that the excess of passenger arrivals by steamer over the departures (44,823) or the excess of immigrants over emigrants (38,506) represents an increase in population of the Colony, for thousands of those who arrive by passenger steamer subsequently leave for China by launch or junk and the number so leaving are not available.

## Grant of Letters Patent.

It is notified in the "Government Gazette" that, on the application of Sidney Radcliff of Bainsdale, in the State of Victoria, Australia, Director of School of Mines, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to grant to Sidney Radcliff provisional protection for a period of six months from the 1st day of August, 1911, for an invention for an improved process for treating complex radium ores, pending the grant of Letters Patent therefor.

## The Boundaries Ordinance.

It is notified in the "Government Gazette" that the districts of the City of Victoria named in Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888, do not exactly cover the area of the City of Victoria as defined by Section 2 of the City of Victoria Boundaries Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 20 of 1903); and it is deemed desirable to alter the boundaries of the said districts so that the said districts shall hereafter exactly cover the said area; and it is provided by Sub-section 2 of Section 7 of the first mentioned Ordinance that such districts or their boundaries may be altered from time to time by the Governor-in-Council. It is therefore hereby ordered that the boundaries of the said districts shall be altered, and that the boundaries of the said districts shall hereafter be those set out in a map, signed by the Director of Public Works and dated the 7th June, 1911, signed copies of which shall be kept in the Land Office and in the offices of the Registrar General and the Director of Public Works.

## Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

The "Government Gazette" states that the Governor-in-Council by virtue of the power vested in him by Section 5 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873, has from time to time declared certain substances other than those enumerated in Section 3 of the said Ordinance to be dangerous goods. The Governor-in-Council in further pursuance of the said power vested in him declares that in addition to such substances the following shall be deemed to be dangerous goods:—Dissolved acetylene.

## Garrison Orders.

Examination.—It is proposed to hold an examination in subject (c) for promotion, in September next. Officers Commanding units will forward to the General Staff Office by the 21st August, 1911, the names of any officers desirous of being examined.

Routine lunches.—Monday, 7th instant, being Bank holiday, routine service will take place as on Sunday, with the exception of Stonecutters trips, which will continue to run as on week days (No. 6 trip excepted). No. 1 trip will not run.

The leave granted to Capt. M. D. Wall, R.G.A., is cancelled. Officers attending the variety entertainment at Mount Austin Barracks to-morrow, 5th instant, will wear mess dress.

Variety Entertainment.—A variety entertainment will be given at Mount Austin Barracks, to-morrow, 5th August, in aid of military charities. Reserved seats, \$2. Other seats, c.60 and c.30. Doors open at 8.45 p.m. Commences at 9.15 p.m.

The Garrison Water Polo Competition has been drawn as follows:—83 Coy. R.G.A. a bye; 87 Coy. R.G.A. v. R.E.; left half Battn. v. right half Battn. K.O.Y.L.I.; 88 Coy. R.G.A. a bye. The first round must be completed before August 12. Results to be notified to Capt. Clapham, Victoria Barracks.

Collections at all C. of E. parades services on Sunday, 6th instant, will be on behalf of the C. of E. Missions Home for Blind Chinese Girls at Fochow.

The detail of officers for the ensuing week:—Visitor, Detention Barracks for ensuing week, Major L. E. B. Dykes, R.G.A.; field officer for the week, Captain H. L. G. Bell, R.E.; next for duty, Captain C. G. Woodhouse, 128th Blushistan Infantry.

## POLICE COURT.

## Licensee Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. Fredk. Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, was summoned for allowing liquor to be drunk upon his licensed premises at 12.20 a.m. on July 30th.

Detective Sergt. John Grant appeared to prosecute and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Gardiner, at the outset, said that he would plead guilty, but not to an offence under the section mentioned in the summons.

Mr. Wood:—What are you prepared to do?

Mr. Gardiner:—We are prepared to plead guilty to a similar offence in the old ordinance. The licence was issued before the new ordinance came into force. It is exactly the same, the provisions are the same but the penalty is different. I would ask your worship to deal with it under section 20 of the 1908 ordinance.

Mr. Wood:—The old licence is still running?—Yes, it goes on till the thirtyrd of November.

Mr. Wood:—You plead guilty to an offence under the old ordinance?—Yes, if your worship will accept that.

In mitigation of the offence, Mr. Gardiner said that on the day in question the defendant was ill and had left the house in charge of Mr. Kelly, who was strictly instructed not to sell liquor to customers, who came in after twelve, and to get everybody out of the house at that hour. Kelly had these instructions and he understood that he did his best to get the people out of the house. On this particular evening there had been a performance of the Bandmann Company, which was over just before twelve. This was the nearest hotel from the City Hall and about forty or fifty people went there. It was consequently difficult for any manager, or person in charge, to get such a big crowd of persons out of the house. All that had been served had been served before twelve o'clock, and Kelly had done his utmost to persuade the people to go. Therefore under these circumstances he would ask his Worship to deal with the case leniently.

In reply to the Magistrate, Det. Sergt. Grant said that on the night in question he visited the hotel at 12.20 a.m. and there were there at the time about twenty people drinking. Mr. Wood:—Did you see any liquor served?—No. At what time was it closed?—It was actually closed at 12.30. As this was a first offence the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.

## SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

## A Canton Row.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)  
Canton, August 3.

Some nights ago, a recruit attached to the regiment stationed at the foot of Koon Yim hill, created a disturbance in Kowloon Street. It appears that the soldier had borrowed a long stool from a shop boy at 9 o'clock. The boy asked him to return the stool, but the soldier refused to give it up, saying that he would return it as soon as his watch was over. A quarrel ensued. The recruit got excited and struck the boy with the stool. The master of the shop interfered, but he was also assaulted with the butt-end of the gun. The people in the neighbourhood called on the police for assistance and the soldier was arrested and handed over to his commander for punishment.

At first, the commander refused to take any notice of the matter, but on account of the temper of the crowd, he was obliged to do so. The soldier was detained and \$10 compensation was paid to the wounded. He also promised to hand over the soldier for punishment, should anything happen to the wounded.

Talang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—An extraordinary meeting of the Talang Rubber Estates, Ltd., had been called for on Monday afternoon, at Shanghai, but owing to the failure to get a quorum it had to be adjourned for a week.

The Bishop's Engagements.—The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow are as follows:—8 a.m. Celebrate the Holy Communion at St. Andrew's, Kowloon; 8.30 p.m. Officiate and preach at the Peak Church.

## THEIR MAJESTIES

## THANKS.

The following despatches from the Secretary of State have been received by H. E. the Governor:—  
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 22nd June in which the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Judges of Hongkong on behalf of the people of the Colony offer their congratulations to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their coronation.

Your telegram has been laid before the King, and I request that you will make it known throughout the Colony under your Government, that I am commanded to express Their Majesties' sincere thanks for this loyal and dutiful message.

Their Majesties cordially appreciate the good wishes of their subjects in Hongkong.—I have, etc.,  
L. Harcourt.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 22nd June tendering loyal homage to His Majesty the King from his subjects in Hongkong on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, and also forwarding congratulations to the King and Queen from representatives of other nationalities within the borders of the Colony.

I request you to make it known that Their Majesties have read your telegram with satisfaction, and have commanded me to express their thanks for the congratulations and good wishes which it contains.

I have, etc.,

L. Harcourt.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 22nd June, tendering, on behalf of the Purse Community of Hongkong, congratulations to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their coronation.

I am commanded by Their Majesties to request you to convey their thanks for this loyal message.

I have, etc.,

L. Harcourt.

## ABBATOIR STATISTICS.

For 1910.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, reports that the total number of cattle admitted to the Government depots for last year was 38,400, a decrease on the previous year of 4,333. This decrease is owing to the cessation of the trade with the Philippines. This trade was carried on with difficulty during the year and finally came to an end when a compulsory ninety days' quarantine was imposed on cattle entering Manila.

In Kennedy Town depot 23,929 were admitted, a decrease of 3,551 on last year. There were 107 rejected alive as unfit for food against 118 in 1909.

In Mataukok depot 4,470 were admitted against 5,252 in the previous year and 11 were rejected alive as unfit for food against 1 in 1909.

The total number of pigs admitted to Kennedy Town was 107,060, an increase on last year total of 29,829. Many enquiries among pig dealers and butchers have failed to furnish any adequate reason for this substantial increase which occurred chiefly in the latter six months of year.

The total number of sheep admitted to Kennedy Town was 30,554, a decrease of 425 on



## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

## Breaking-up Day.

To-day was the closing of the school year at Queen's College and as usual the scholars assembled in the large Hall where the Headmaster Mr. E. Ralph, made the usual speech. There was however something out of the ordinary in the fact that he was also to unveil a portrait of H. E. the Governor, in Court dress, which has been presented to the college by the late Sir Horamjee Mody. At 11 a.m. the Headmaster took his position on the dais supported by Bishop Pozzoni together with the rest of the masters.

Mr. N. H. N. Mody was present but owing to pressure of business Mr. J. H. N. Mody, youngest son of the late donor of the portrait, was unable to be present this morning.

The following was the Headmaster's speech:—

## Head Master's Report.

As I announced in my annual report in January last the school year now extends, as far as curriculum is concerned, from midsummer to midsummer. For the first time the Midsummer Examination, just concluded, constitutes the annual examination for class promotions and for the awarding of scholarships and prizes.

The Examination has been, as you were warned it would be, much more searching than in previous years and the percentages of passes throughout the college are naturally lower than at previous examinations. You must clearly understand that this increased severity is intended to secure as far as possible uniformity of attainment in each class: it is impossible to do good work in a class when there is a very great disparity in attainment between the boys at the top and those at the bottom of a class. Those of you who have failed to gain promotion, therefore, must understand that you will eventually make much greater and much sounder progress in your present classes, than by proceeding to higher classes, where you would find the work much in advance of your present knowledge. A table showing percentages of passes in the various subjects in each class and also the final percentage of passes for each class will appear in the next issue of the "Yellow Dragon."

I do not accordingly propose to deal here with the various subjects taken. I might mention, however, that the English composition, which I regard as one of the most important subjects in our curriculum, and one to which we have devoted much attention, is distinctly improving. In many classes surprisingly good papers were submitted, showing not only originality of ideas, but the ability to express those ideas in good and correct English. Greater attention has been paid to Chinese studies, and during the term five additional vernacular masters have been appointed, in order to enable upper school boys to continue their Chinese studies instead of discontinuing them, as heretofore, on entering the upper school. Upper School boys were not examined in Chinese at the Examination just held as they have had only a very short time for preparation this term. In the vernacular section in the Lower School 267 boys were examined, and 200 or 75 per cent. passed. Of these 200, 34 were "Distinguished," and 26 were classed as "Excellent." We entered last month a record number of candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations and I hope that when the results reach us our list of successes will equally constitute a record.

## Wonderful Success.

Of other examinations held during the term I may mention that last month an examination was held in Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow for the selection of engineer students for the Tong Shan Railway and Engineering College. There were 230 candidates of whom 33 were chosen. Of these 33, Queen's College holds the following places (arranged in order of merit):—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 24, 25, 29, that is, a total of 11 places (including the first 8) out of 33. (Applause.)

About the same time an examination was held for the selection of 5 engineer students for the Peking and Mukden Railway. Queen's College has carried off all 5 places. (Applause). Last year we sent 5 students to the "Imperial Railways of North China." This year the directors require 20 more; of these 20, 10 are to be selected from Queen's College, the remainder from various parts in China. You will be gratified to hear that H.E. the Governor heartily congratulates you on these successes. Among the important events of the term I must record the visit of H.E. on May 23rd, for the purpose of presenting "Buttons" bearing the College crest to Class Boys. At the same time, prefects were appointed and I am gratified to say that they have carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction.

## Coronation Celebrations

On June 22nd a banquet was held in the hall in honour of His Majesty's Coronation. The proceedings were most successful, and will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to take part in them. With the object of providing a permanent memorial of the coronation you have purchased a silver challenge shield for swimming to be competed for annually by the various schools in the colony. The idea was, I learn, your own and the cost of the shield was not entirely by subscriptions in the college. I congratulate you upon the public spirit displayed. I am pleased to be able to speak in the highest terms of your general conduct and behaviour. There are now one or two matters about which I should like to address you.

The first is the necessity for regular attendance. A boy who is frequently absent cannot possibly hope to keep pace with others more regular in their attendance. Remember, irregular attendance means loss of promotion. Many boys, too, still find it necessary to rush away at midsummer before the conclusion of the examination, in order to visit relatives who fall sick with amazing persistence just before the midsummer vacation.

Another matter is the desire which many boys evince, to obtain situations long before they have completed their college course. This is a very grave mistake; you enter there upon the battle of life without duly arming yourselves. I remember Dr. Wright speaking upon this subject some years ago. He sketched, as an illustration, the career of Consul General Layang Lan-fan, an old boy of this College. When in the Second Class Layang Lan-fan was offered a post at the Hongkong Observatory. He was tempted to accept the offer, for he was not in good circumstances, but he decided to stay on at the College. He passed the first class, became a pupil teacher, then an assistant master, then a teacher of English at Tientsin University and rose finally to be Consul General for China in Australia. Had he left the College when in the second class he would possibly be still drawing a small salary as a clerk. Now I can give you another instance equally striking of the value of education. There was in Hongkong 13 years ago a Chinese gentleman who was receiving a salary of only \$35 per month. Out of this he had to support his old father, in addition to himself and wife, his 6 sons and his 3 daughters. He sent all his children to school and kept them at school, although his friends frequently urged him not to do so, but to send them to work as early as possible. He replied, "I will spend every cent I possibly can upon the education of my children. It is the most profitable investment I can make. If I leave them with a good education, it is a legacy more valuable than gold." You can imagine the sacrifices this poor man had to make; you can imagine his satisfaction now when I tell you that of his 5 sons the eldest is a railway official receiving over \$1,000 per month, the second son is in a ship-building firm and receives an equally large salary, the third is a highly-paid mining expert, the fourth is a legal expert of such eminence that his income may be unlimited, the fifth is a medical man and recently took honours in several subjects at Edinburgh University, whilst the sixth is now studying in England.

## Prizes.

When you are tempted to leave school before your education is completed let your thoughts turn to the instances I have quoted; stay at school as long as you can, and obtain the best education possible. Did not Confucius say: "A man should say, 'I am not concerned that I have no office; I am concerned how I may fit myself for one. I am not concerned that I am not known; I seek to be worthy to be known'?"

The scholarships and prizes gained at the recent examination will be distributed later in the year, when the Oxford local results and certificates have reached us. The names of those to whom scholarships or prizes are awarded will be posted on the College notice boards and will appear later in the "Yellow Dragon."

As you all know scholarships are awarded annually for competition among the boys attending the government district schools. I have asked the newly elected scholars, who will commence their studies here on the first day of next term to attend to-day and be formally admitted to the College, receiving a certificate of their scholarship.

At the request of the Head Master the new boys then mounted the dais in turn to receive the certificates of scholarship.

Continuing Mr. Ralph said:—You will remember that a short time ago I offered small prizes for the three best essays in Chinese on "Esprit de Corps." After much careful consideration the winners were adjudged to be Loung Ying, Ng Kam-sam, Ho Yat-nong. I will ask those boys to step up and receive their prizes. I will now ask you, gentlemen, to accompany me to the lower end of the Hall. Several months ago the late Sir Horamjee Mody notified me of his desire to present to the College a portrait of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard.

Sir Horamjee visited the College, and standing on the spot where I now stand asked that the portrait, when completed, should hang in the position it now occupies, immediately opposite to the portrait of His Majesty the King, whom Sir Frederick Lugard represents in this Colony. At Sir Horamjee's suggestion all arrangements were completed before His Excellency had any knowledge of the matter. Lady Lugard, however, was informed and very graciously gave the artist much valuable assistance at various stages of the painting. Sir Horamjee, when asking me to accept the portrait on behalf of the College, dwelt feelingly upon the great impetus given to education by His Excellency, and particularly upon his strenuous labours on behalf of the Hongkong University. You will, gentlemen, join me in a sincere expression of regret that Sir Horamjee is no longer with us and of profound sympathy with Lady Mody and her family in their sorrow; he would have addressed us to-day in heartfelt terms upon the many virtues of the Governor whose portrait he has presented. Of Sir Frederick as a soldier, as a builder of empire—a conqueror first and then a ruler who, having subdued native African races living in savagery, brought to them the blessings of peace and civilization—of Sir Frederick as an author and lastly as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Colony of Hongkong,—it is of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard in all these diverse capacities that we may be reminded when we gaze upon this portrait; but to us in Queen's College, and to succeeding generations of masters and of students who will as the years roll on assemble in this hall, this portrait will especially call to memory the great interest His Excellency has taken in education in this Colony. I have now much pleasure in unveiling this portrait of His Excellency, Sir Frederick Lugard.

I have now to announce that the College closes to-day, re-opening on September 1. I trust you will all have the pleasantest of holidays and return refreshed and invigorated. The function closed with cheers for the King, H.E. the Governor and masters.

We have received a couple of very excellent photographs by Ah Fong, of the troping of the Colours by the K.O.Y.L.I. on Monday.

## SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, August 3. Business during the period under review has been on a slightly more moderate scale with prices generally maintaining the level of last week.

Rubber.—The quotation for fine hard Para from London is 4s. 8.1-2d. and although this is a small advance on last week's quotation, the share market does not seem to have responded and business in the rubber market in London would appear to have almost ceased.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been sold slightly under \$910. The London quotation is unchanged at £87 10s.

Marine Insurances.—Unions at \$815 and Cantons at \$210 remain quiet. In North China there has been an erratic demand with little business resulting. The rate as we close is 11s. 10s.

Fire Insurances.—The demand for Hongkong Fires has been maintained and shares have changed hands at the enhanced rate of \$350. China Fires have also experienced a fair rise, the quotation now being \$125 nominal after transactions at the rate.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$30.1-4 with probable buyers at the rate. China and Manilla are neglected at \$10.1-2 and Shells are practically unchanged at \$81 from London. Indos are quoted sellers in London at 25 17s. 6d. ex dividend and shares could probably be placed locally at \$65 cum dividend. Old Star Ferries are quoted at \$26.1-2 and the New at \$16.1-2.

Mining.—China Sugars have been the sensation of the market with transactions at rates which have steadily advanced from \$102 to \$117.1-2, at which latter figure more could be placed. Lazou is quiet at \$24.1-2.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Minings at 11s. 14 and Raubs at \$2 are out of favour. In Shanghai Langkats have experienced a further drop to 11s. 90 with reported transactions at the rate. French Mines, notwithstanding the increased output for July of 11,000 piculs, are somewhat easier, the quotation to-day being 87s. 6d. buyers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$50. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier at \$56 cum the interim dividend of \$1 just declared. Shinghai and Hongkong Wharves at 11s. 35 and Docks at 11s. 50 are unaltered from last week.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land is wanted at \$93.1-2 and Kowloon Lands \$23, both ex dividend. West Point is quiet at \$45 and Hongkong Hotel Old shares at \$119 and the New at \$74 seek buyers. Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are enquired for at \$6 with no shares offering under \$6.1-4.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy Farms have advanced to \$22.1-2, China Providents to \$8.1-4 and Electrics to \$21.3-4, buyers prevailing. Green Island Cements, after a small business at \$4, remain steady. Hongkong Ropes are enquired for at \$18 ex dividend and Humphrey's Estates could be placed at \$6.1-2. China Borneos are neglected at \$9.3-4 and William Powells are in demand at \$4.40.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1s. 9.7-16d. on demand, and the T. T. rate on Shanghai is 74.7-8.

E. S. Kadoorie & Co., Share and General Brokers.

## REMOVAL OF ANTI-OPIMUM MEDICINE TAX.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, August 3. As already reported in your columns, the Canton authorities took no notice of the Imperial edict issued some days ago ordering the total suppression of all forms of illegal taxation imposed on opium and insisted upon the payment of the anti-opium medicine tax. It is now reported that through the representations made by the British Minister at Peking and the British Consul at Shaoen, H.E. the Viceroy was obliged to order the removal of the anti-opium medicine tax yesterday, to the welcome of all opium dealers.

The opium trade here is practically at a standstill during the enforcement of this tax.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—8th August, 8th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m.; Matins 11 a.m.; Responses, Ferial; Vento, Alcock; Psalms, of the 6th morning; Te Deum, Stanford in B flat; Jubilate, Goodson; Anthem; "O that thou hadst hearkened."—Sullivan. Holy Communion 11.45 a.m. Kyrie, Somerville in F minor; Hymns, 550 and 322; Preacher, Rev. C. G. Roffo-Sylvester, M.A. N.B.—Psalms, 30, verses 1, 4, 7 and 13 in unison. Psalm 31, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, 21, 22 and 27 in unison. Evensong, 5.45 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 6th evening (II); Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymn 271, 290 and 264. N.B.—Psalms 32, verses 1, 2, 8 and 12 in unison. Psalm 33, verses 1, 2, 8, 17, 20 and 21 in unison. Psalm 34, verses 1, 2, 3, 11, 17 and 22 in unison. Organ Recital, Monday, at 9.15 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Road, Kowloon. 8th Sunday after Trinity, 8th August, 1911. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. The Bishop of Victoria, Morning Service at 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. T. C. Ibbotson, Missionary from Kweilin. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. W. H. Foster Pegg; Services on Sundays:—Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m. Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., and evening prayer at 6.30 p.m. every Sunday.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Minister—Rev. C. H. Hickling 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns, 380, 500, 493, Chant 33 (Baraby), Anthem, "Lift up your heads," (Hopkins) 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns, 200, 332, 334 and 335.

Garrison Divine Service:—Church of England: Victoria, Cathedral, 9.15 a.m.; Detention Barracks, 8.30 a.m.; Stonecutters, Barracks, 11 a.m.; Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6 p.m.; Lyceum, Barracks, under orders; Kowloon, St. Andrew's Church, 11 a.m.; Mount Austin, Barracks, under orders; Sanitarium Barracks, under orders; Baptist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian: Union Church, 11 a.m.; Wesleyan: Wesleyan Church, 10.5 a.m.; Mount Austin, 9.5 a.m.; Roman Catholic: Victoria, St. Joseph's Church, 10 a.m.; Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9 a.m.

Christian Science Services:—Zetland Street, off Queen's Road Central, Sundays at 11.15 a.m. and Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m.

## DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, August 5. Hippodrome Circus, 9.15 p.m. Concert at Mount Austin Barracks. Meeting of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Monday, August 7. Bank Holiday. Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral.

Tuesday, August 8. Half-yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Hotel Manwions, at noon. Sanitary Board Election, City Hall.

Sale of confiscated goods at the Police Station, 11 a.m.

Wednesday, August 9. Ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co.

Annual general meeting of the V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 15th. Return of Volunteer Contingent.

Saturday, August 19th. Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, City Hall, noon.

Monday, August 21. Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Queen's Buildings, noon.

MILK  
FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

To-day's  
Advertisements

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain H. S. Bradshaw, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SUNDAY, the 6th August, 1911, at 11 a.m., taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's a.s. "Moldavia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. a.s. "Calcutta," due in London on the 10th September, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The rates and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 6th August, 1911. [4 Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1280

TO-NIGHT! LAST NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
HIPPODROME CIRCUS & MENAGERIE.

LAST MATINEE—TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 4.30 p.m.

When a handsome Lady's Bicycle will be given away free. Everyone has a chance.

LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT!  
A GREAT CONTEST!

Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony. Corp. SCRUTON, K.O.Y.L.I., v. Susan TOVEY, Submarino 37. 16 Round Bout for a side bet and a prize presented by the Circus. Everyone has a chance. [1236

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S  
TANSAN.

The ONLY genuine "Tansan." From the famous Takarazuka Springs in Japan. A Specific for Gout, Rheumatism, Bowel and Liver Complaints. Hundreds of Testimonials from Medical men. As a Thirst Quencher it has no equal.

Sole Agents:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD. Hongkong 2nd August 1911



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" calls at MOI instead of Nagasaki.  
The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)  
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "Empress of India" ... Sat., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain" ... Fri., Sept. 8.  
"Empress of India" ... Sat., Sept. 2. "Empress of Britain" ... Fri., Sept. 29.  
"Empress of Japan" ... Sat., Sept. 23. "Empress of Ireland" ... Fri., Oct. 20.  
"Empress of China" ... Sat., Oct. 14. "Empress of India" ... Fri., Nov. 10.

From St. John: "Empress of India" ... Sat., Nov. 4. "Empress of Britain" ... Fri., Dec. 1.  
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.  
"Montesiglio" ... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.  
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) ... £71.10/-.  
Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (former intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via SWA ... CHOY SANG ... Sunday, 6th Aug., 11 a.m.  
TIENTSIN & SWATOW ... CHU SHING ... Sunday, 6th Aug., 9 a.m.  
WELLHAIWEI & C'FOO ...  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI ... FOOKSANG ... Tuesday, 8th Aug., 11 a.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANGI & CALOUTTA ... KUTSANG ... Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.  
MANILA ... LOONGSANG ... Saturday, 12th Aug., 2 p.m.  
SANDAKAN ... MAUSANG ... Saturday, 13th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).  
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kinkai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kinkai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND PORTLAND (Or.) via  
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D-W	Captain	On or about
"ORTERIO" .....	11,000	Jas. Findlay ...	August 9th.
"SUVERIO" .....	11,000	F. Cowley .....	August 22nd.
"KUMERIO" .....	11,000	G. McGill .....	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tijahni	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tijikini	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tijilatjap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tijilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tijiaroom	JAVA	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tijipanas	JAVA	1st half Sept.	1st half Sept.
Tijianock	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	2nd half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Telephone No. 875  
Yick Buildings.

## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSHILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANGI, LOMBO AND PORT SAID... IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7,000, WED. DAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight.  
HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000, WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.  
DEN OF CROMBIE, Capt. T. 7,000, THURSDAY, 17th August.

VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE... SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000, SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via KUELOO, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOB, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA... AWA MARU, Capt. Inazawa, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 p.m.  
INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA... KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000, SUNDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.  
YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000, FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.

NSAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA... NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,900, WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE... BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Terauchi, Tons 5,000, WEDNESDAY, 16th August.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO... WAKASA MARU, Capt. Nielson, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 8th August.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

\* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS. To SAIL.  
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... 5th Aug. M'night.  
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... 8th " 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ... "LIJAN" ... 12th " 4 p.m.  
WEIHAUWEI & TIENTSIN ... "KURICHOW" ... 16th " 4 p.m.  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS ... "TAIYUAN" ... 17th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

† MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," with accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallang" is situated on deck, aft.

† SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkwa)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 86,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1911.

## Shipping—Steamers

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,  
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD. HOMEWARD.  
For Shanghai, Kōbe & Yokohama: For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Liberia" ... 7th Aug. S.S. "Segovia" ... 12th Aug. For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Saxonia" ... 13th Aug. For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Silesia" ... 20th Aug. For Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Rigavia" ... 24th Aug.  
Freiung ... 25th Aug.  
Suevia ... 6th Sept.  
Sachsen ... 20th Sept.  
Bayern ... 6th Oct.  
For further Particulars, apply to—  
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1911.

HONGKONG—  
PHILIPPINES.  
PHILIPPINES  
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO...	4000	M. C. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., 4 p.m.
RUBI .....	4000	S. Cio by ...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 21st Aug., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.

## A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
For Freight and Passage, apply to				

A. R. MARTY,  
24, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 118.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS .....	28th July	Tuesday, Aug. 22.
EASTERN .....	25th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM .....	4th Sept.	" " Sept. 30.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stenographers are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,  
Agents.

[907]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.

The Twin Screw Steamer  
"NIPPON MARU" (Capt. W. E. Filmer),  
will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August next, at Noon, via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI to KOBE where passengers and cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple screw turbine steamer

"SHINYO MARU" (Capt. H. S. Smith),  
the latest addition to the trans-Pacific service, and a sister ship of the s.s. "TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience, including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck; all state-rooms are outside rooms.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railways of Mexico at Mexico City.  
The only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru .....	17,500	Tuesday, 15th August, at Noon
The S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on TUESDAY, 15th August next, at Noon.		

For further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
K. MATSUDA, Agent,  
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

## COMMERCIAL.

## Yarn Report.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall report to-day:—

Since our last report on the 22nd ult. by s.s. Assaye our yarn market has remained drooping.

The Chinese buyers are refraining from making further purchases, owing to the reports of prospects for American cotton crop being very encouraging; while sellers, on learning the news, seem eager to part with their stocks at lower rates, which has further led to depress the market.

There has been a reduction of \$0.50 all round and sales of about 2,000 bales were effected at these rates.

Scarcity of rain in India is causing some anxiety. This would certainly have made our market very firm but on the contrary it has declined owing to the above very favourable report of cotton in America.

At the close our market remains quiet with a weaker tendency, as the Chinese, fearing a further drop in American cotton, have come forward to get rid off their holdings much below the ruling rates.

No. 6 and 8.—No business has passed in these counts.

No. 10 and 12.—A few choice lots changed hands at a decline of \$2.

No. 16 and 20.—A few known chops were inquired for resulting in a sale of a small lot at current rates.

Total sales, 2,000 bales.

Unsold stocks, 23,000 bales.

Sold but un-delivered in the Godown and to arrive, 26,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail s.s. Devanlia and extra s.s. Hakata Maru from Bombay, and s.s. C. Apeur from Calcutta have brought in 3,502 bales for Hongkong, and 5,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports, etc., amount to about 1,500 bales.

Local Mill.—Have done no business.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing has passed during the interval.

Shanghai.—Reports moderate business and a steady market.

Raw Cotton.—Stocks in Bengal and Chinese, are very small while fresh arrivals are nil.

Balance, Bengal 50 bales; quotations 34 to 38; Chinese 160 (small bales) prices 36 to 41 per picul.

## Piece Goods Market.

Hongkong, August 4.

Business has been deplorably dull and as long as Cotton continues on its downward course no improvement is to be expected.

Dealers seem determined to buy at the lowest point, and only hand to mouth sales for quick delivery have been made.

While this "waiting" method is all very well from the native dealers' point of view, it comes very hard on those merchants who have dearly bought supplies coming forward. Prices of Greys and Whites generally are down from 5 to 10 per cent. for well known makes. This reduction, however, is only nominal, as only very small quantities of any goods could be placed at all.

Fancies.—Prices are also down and no demand. Clearances are particularly bad.

## Coal Report.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's report dated Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911, contains the following:—

Sales. Market continues quiet, no business reported.

Quotations. Cardiff, \$19.00 to 21.00 ex-godown, nominal; Australian West Wallend, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal; Yubari Lump, \$12.00 ex-ship, nominal; Miki Lump, \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal; Moji Lump, \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady; Moji Unscreened \$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady; Akaike Lump, \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady; Kaiping Navy Lump, \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal; Kaiping Loos Lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 5 Dust, \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 1 Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship; Fushun Unscreened, \$7.25 ex-ship; Fushun No. 1, \$6.25 ex-ship.



## THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHARE BROKERS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The advantages of this practice are clearly stated by Kelly C.B. in his judgment in the case of *Grisell v. Brimlow L.R. 1 C.P. at p. 53*, where he says "this practice affords the public the very great advantage of being enabled, by means of a stock broker and stock jobber, to buy or to sell at any moment any quantity of stock or number of any description of shares at the market price of the day, and concluding the transaction, at the latest on the selling-day; whereas, without such a practice everyone having any given amount of stock, English, foreign, or colonial, or of debentures or shares in railways or other joint stock companies, to buy or to sell, must wait until a seller or buyer could be found to sell or buy the exact quantity of stock or of shares which is to be parted with or acquired, a state of things which in this country, where some hundreds of those purchasers and sales are effected every day, would be found intolerable, and would speedily demand a remedy, than which no better could be devised than this practice."

As the same learned Judge said in the case cited "In the majority of transactions which occur, the solvency or responsibility of the nominee or ultimate buyer is a matter of indifference to the seller; for, when the selling day arrives, the seller transfers, and the buyer pays the price, or, if he makes default, it is at once paid by the jobber or the purchaser's broker, and the transaction is closed. It is only upon a sale of shares in a joint stock company with an unpaid up capital, and of which the solvency is doubtful, (or, of course, in respect of which shares a call may be made, for payment of which call the registered holder is personally liable) that it concerns the seller to see that the ultimate buyer is a responsible man. This he has an opportunity of doing, under the regulations of the Stock Exchange."

In Hongkong, and in Shanghai, as also in other small, isolated parts of the world, the conditions are different. The share market is necessarily very restricted—so much so that not only is it impossible that there should exist two descriptions of members of the local stock exchange, or association,—broker and jobbers, but it has been customary for a shareholder to act as agent on behalf of both seller and purchaser of shares. Such a practice as this has necessarily very great disadvantages, for, as "no man can serve two masters," no broker can perform the duties of a principal who employs him to sell shares at the best price obtainable, if he sells those shares to another principal who had employed him to buy the same at the lowest price at which they can be procured. It is impossible for him, under such circumstances, to avoid committing a breach of his duty towards one at least of his employers. The only method by which he could avoid committing such a breach would be by obtaining specific instructions from one principal to sell at one price, and instructions from the other to buy at the same price; and if, so far as he could ascertain, similar shares could not be procured on the market at a lower price, nor could a higher price be obtained for them; but even in such a case it would be necessary for him to disclose to each principal the fact that he was also acting as agent for the other.

Human nature will not easily admit of a sharebroker, who is instructed by one client to sell certain shares, refusing to offer those shares to another client who, he knows, is desirous of purchasing. It is almost impossible to expect that, under those circumstances, he will feel that his duty towards his first principal is to deal with another broker, and to endeavour to get the highest price obtainable. Such, however, is unquestionably his legal as well as his moral duty; and there can be little doubt that many share transactions have occurred in the Colony, and in Shanghai, in respect of which damages could have been recovered by a principal against his broker for breach by the latter of his duty, or which might have been repudiated altogether.

There must, moreover, have happened many instances in

which a sharebroker having been instructed to purchase a parcel of, say, 200 shares in a certain company, has been unable to procure a parcel of less than, say, 300 shares in such company; and in which instance he has taken up for himself additional 100 shares in the hope and expectation (which he has endeavoured to realise) of selling such 100 shares to another principal, later on, at a profit, though such profit may be merely the brokerage.

The very recent case of *King, Vill and Benson v. Howell*, 27 T. L. R. 111, shows the necessity existing for a sharebroker to act with the utmost good faith in his dealings with his principal, either with that principal himself, or through his agent. Where brokers, instructed to purchase shares, are themselves directly or indirectly interested in selling the shares which they purchase for their principal, the latter may repudiate the transaction, and the brokers are not entitled either to a commission or to indemnity. In the case cited, the plaintiffs, a firm of stockbrokers, were instructed on behalf of the defendant, by the defendant's agent, to enter into stock exchange transactions with a firm of jobbers, of which firm, to the knowledge of the plaintiffs, the defendant's agent was a member. The transactions were entered into, apparently in perfect good faith, for it was not suggested that the defendant was actually prejudiced in the slightest degree by the fact of his agent being a member of the firm of jobbers, but on the plaintiffs claiming their commission and moneys paid and payable by them as the defendant's stockbrokers, the transactions were repudiated. Lord Alverstone L.J. in the Court of First Instance decided in the broker's favour; but, on appeal, it was held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. Cozens-Hardy M.R. saying that "the matter went to the whole foundation of the law of principal and agent. That an agent instructed to buy could not himself sell was so well settled a principle of law that His Lordship was surprised that it could in any way be called in question. He would only mention the case of *Rothschild v. Brookman* (2 Dow and Cl. 188), since which that main principle had never been and could not be challenged, and if there were any doubt on the Stock Exchange as to it the sooner that doubt was removed the better. . . the plaintiff were in no better position than if they had known that the firms of jobbers were agents to buy and the firm had themselves sold to the brokers. . . It was the conflict of duties, not the conflict of interests, that was important. . . From this authority it will be seen that a principal is entitled to repudiate any transaction which his agent puts through on his behalf, unless the agent fully acquaints him with, and he agrees to, any circumstance whatsoever which may be calculated to influence such agent to act contrary to the best interests of the principal; and this even though the agent cannot be shown to have in any way so acted. The mere fact that circumstances, undisclosed and unknown to the principal, exist which are liable to conflict with the agent's duties, is sufficient. The case cited further goes to show that not only is the immediate agent, but so also are the sub-agents employed by him, affected by such circumstances. The latter as regards their right to enforce a contract made with the principal, are in no better position than the immediate agent. This being the law it is obvious that no contract between a broker and his principal in relation to share transactions can stand, or would be upheld by the Court, where the broker has acted for two principals—buyer and seller—without their knowledge and approval, or where the broker has sold his own shares to his principal, or where the broker, having been instructed to buy shares at a certain limit, buys at a less price, and charges his principal the limit. (*Thompson v. Meade* 7 T. L. R. 698). In the vast majority of instances, however, such transactions as these are allowed to remain unquestioned by the principal—possibly because he is unaware of his right to repudiate them, but more probably because he does not think it worth his while to trouble about the matter.

(To be Continued next Saturday)

## POKER

Tells of Great Moral Lesson.

There's some people on airtight what p'ends how they don't care nothin' 'bout money. O' co'se that's a liddle fo' to be true into a insane asylum. Them that's looked after constant an' has what they really needs 'bouten havin' to buy it, don't need no money.

"But 'bouten a man's into a 'ylum, or fitten to be into it, he's just a plain liver when he p'ends anythin' like that. Even them that throws it away when they has any is 'bleeged fo' to take some notice o' how they c'n get mo' on it, so's 't they c'n throw that away, too."

While old man Greenhut was easing his mind by the utterance of these ideas, he was also engaged in darting fiery looks of reproach at Joe Bassett, who for his part was extremely busy trying to look unconcerned. It was evident that the two had had a clash of some sort and that the big sheriff was being reproved.

It was also evident from his manner that he realized the propriety of the reproof, for after he had sat in silence for a few moments considering the subject, he said half apologetically.

"I reckon yo' all is to be a nigh erect. Greenhut. 'Th' ain't nobody 'round here goin' to set up nothin' 'bout money bein' o' no value. What I said was there was other things besides money in the world."

But the old man was not to be appeased.

"I know yo' done said that," he said. "But as the Good Book says, 'Actions speak louder'n words do.' Pears like if there was any way o' showin' what a man didn't care nothin' 'bout money, yo' all sho' did take the best way. I'm what they tell me, that there yep must ha' had a wad as thick as yo' leg."

"He sho' did have a wad," admitted Bassett, regretfully.

"An' yo' all was becomin' to that, an' yo' set up to the hotel drinkin' with him till yo' was both slowed. If that ain't flyin' in the face of a well-meanin' providence, th' ain't no way it c'n be did. Yo' all c'd 'a' brung him here 's'id o' feedin' yo' small change to the hotelkeeper, an' once he'd got into my place that there wad wouldn't ha' been lost to the 'community."

Lost Sight of Victim.

"Sho' is myster'ous how that yep pears to have disappeared," said Jake Winterbottom, gravely. "Mebbe he done mest with foul play 'long o' him showin' too much money, but I don't know nobody in Arkansas City what 'd take 'dvantage of a man bein' drunk to rob him of his money, not in no v'ilent fashion, they wouldn't."

"I don't see it makes no gre't difference what's happened to him," observed old man Greenhut, testily. "The object befo' the house, as they used to say in the legislature, is what's happened the wad."

Just then Jim Blaisdell sauntered into the old man's saloon, and nodding carelessly to the party, took his accustomed seat in the corner and busied himself with his pipe. As no one had any suggestion to offer in reply to the old man's last remark, it happened that there was a period of silence, but this was broken by Blaisdell's "My nigger was tellin' some 'pin' funny this mornin'," he said between puffs. "Said how there was a stranger picked up on the road, 'bout a mile to the north'ard, what didn't 'pear to know who he was or how he come there. Some said he was drunk, but he 'peared to be mo' crazy like."

"What's come on him?" demanded the man with eager interest.

"Dunno," said Blaisdell carelessly. "Pears he went on to the north'ard."

"Was there a wart on his nose?" asked Bassett with equal eagerness. "An' a wad in his gun pocket?"

"I didn't hear no mention o' no wart," said Blaisdell. "An' I reckon if he had a wad nobody knowed nothin' 'bout it."

"That's the man," declared the old man with conviction. "Can't be no doubt I'm the description." Bassett said nothing, but he was half way to the door when the old man called him back.

"No v'ience, Joe," he cautioned. "The gentleman's done had his intellect some staggered. Most likely, long o' drinkin' Bill Hathaway's liquor, him, not bein' used to that kind. Reason with him, Joe. An' if he's got that wad, lead him back here kindly. Th' ain't no sense in lettin' nobody else get a hold o' that."

"I'll fetch him back all right," said Bassett, and he left the place lastly.

"Th' ain't no mo' reliable man as Joe Bassett in the 'community when he's sober," remarked the old man after the big sheriff had departed. "but he sho' be monstrous unreliable when he gets too much o' Bill Hathaway's bug juice in his midst," he continued reflectively. "Did any o' yo'uns learn how 'twas he come to meet up with this here yep?"

"I heered how him an' Hathaway was 'throwin' dice fo' seegyns an' the yep batted in," said Sam Pearsall.

"Throwin' dice is gamblin'," said the old man severely, "an' don't never lead to no good. Joe'd oughter know enough by this time fo' to stick to draw poker."

"This here'd oughter be a moral lesson to yo' uns. If he hadn't been gamblin' he wouldn't ha' got to drinkin', 'tain't likely, an' he c'd ha' got the yep into a game in the back room here an' been some benefit to the 'community. 'Mo'n likely he'll fetch him back, though, an' in that case 'Not all is lost. Not even honor, as the Good Book says."

Had to Arrest Him.

"I was 'bleeged to arrest him an' he'd come peaceable," he explained to the old man, who was anxious for details, "an' co'se I searched him fo' weepins. There wan't nothin' but money onto his person an' I judged 'twan't safe fo' him to be totin' no such sum as he had, so I took it for safekeepin'."

"That was right," said old man Greenhut. "An' yo' c'n arrange him an' mo' right now. I'll open co't 'immit an' yo' c'n place this wad in the custody o' the co't."

This last the sheriff flatly refused to do, but he arranged his prisoner willingly enough, and the justice demanded of the trembling culprit that he tell his name.

The man refused to do, appearing to be dazed and frightened. He tried to talk, but was incoherent, and, being addressed sternly by the justice, he burst in tears.

"He pears to be non compos delictus," said the old man gravely, "an' I reckon I'll demand him in yo' custody, Joe, till yo' find out if he's really all there or whether he just ain't sober yet. But don't let that wad get away."

Reassured as to the important part of the case, he made no objection when Bassett proposed to look the prisoner up in the hotel till his sanity or sobriety should appear. Accordingly all further proceedings were postponed for two days.

At the end of that time the prisoner seemed to have recovered and was again arraigned.

He explained that he was a peaceful traveler named Smith, who was fond of hunting and who had stopped over at Arkansas City because he heard the locality was famous for its game. His eccentric behaviour he ascribed to the strange quality of the liquor at the hotel.

"Hathaway sho' does sell pizen," said old man Greenhut, mollified by the explanation, "an' yo' sho' was lucky to be took rare o' till yo' come to. But if yo' was lookin' fo' a game yo'd oughter come here first off. The boys most gen'ly has one in the back room every night."

Great Moral Lesson Taught.

"All's well that ends well," as the Good Book says," remarked the old man to Mr. Owen Pepper after the game was well started in the back room. "Two days ago 'peared like the 'community had done met with a serious loss, but I reckon the most o' that there wad is liddle fo' to remain into the 'community."

"Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Owen Pepper. "I was up to Little Rock yesterday an' there was a heap o' talk there 'bout a man name o' Smith what done broke outen th' insane asylum up there the day. Pears he done robbed the safe af'e he got out, an' he took a heap o' money. The officers is lookin' fo' him an' they reckon on catchin' him by yo' wilest education."

night. They say he's got a wart on his nose. Mebbe this is him."

"Taint likely," said the old man promptly. "The hull Mississippi valley is chock full o' Smiths, an' nigh 'bout all on 'em has warts on their noses. An' even if this is the same man, I reckon they won't find him fo' the next half hour, an' by that time—"

The old man started to make an evasive reply, but seeing the grin on Mr. Owen Pepper's face, he threw his bungstarter at him and directed the officers to the back room.

The poker game was interrupted rudely and Mr. Smith taken into custody again. Old man Greenhut was compelled to cash \$140 worth of chips for him before he was taken away, as he had won at this beginning, as was not unusual when strangers in the place carried much money.

Altogether the situation was felt to be too painful for comment, but after a long silence old man Greenhut said:

"Yo'd oughter learn a gro't moral lesson I'm this, Joe."

"Don't never get to gamblin' with no warty strangers again, not till a'ter they done had a chumet at the poker game."

## WHEN DOCTORS DIS-AGREE.

(A Fish Story.)

I can affirm that all these incidents are true because most of them happened in my presence and all in the presence of unimpeachable witnesses. The facts are undisputed; I am writing this in the hope that some historian, logician or politician will explain to me how two diametrically opposite deductions can manage to emanate from a single fact. Let me try to set out things in their proper order.

1. About two thousand years ago the Emperor Mo of the Chow dynasty was being rowed along in a boat when a fish jumped into the boat. It was regarded as a good omen and the fish was eaten by the Emperor who, in consequence, or at any rate in the event, reigned for sixty years. I have the authority of Chinese History for believing this.

2. I was assured last Sunday by four learned Chinese gentlemen that in consequence of (1) the Chinese believe that the jumping of a fish into a boat is considered a lucky omen for the occupants.

3. Within a hundred yards of me on the same day a fish jumped into a sampan in which two English gentlemen were passengers. I have the authority of these gentlemen for stating that the luckless fish was at once divided by a chopper into three pieces which were at once burnt to nothing in a charcoal fire.

4. In the presence of the two Englishmen and of the four learned Chinese I asked the crew why they did this. The answer was repeated many times: "Because a fish jumping on board always brings bad luck."

The only conclusion I can arrive at is that a fish jumping into a boat either brings good luck or bad luck or neither or both. Will some kind reader help me to arrive at a conclusion more definite?—B. J. in the "Yellow Dragon."

## AUSTRALIA AND ART.

In the absence of Mr. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, Sir William Lyne, a former member of the Commonwealth Government, attended on July 12 at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street, to receive, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, fifty reproductions of old masters which have been presented to Australia by Mr. Mortimer Menpes.

In a letter to Mr. Menpes, Mr. Fisher said: "There is a misconception that Australia is interested only in the production of wool and wheat, and in sport. As a matter of fact, her small population has produced, and is producing, an extraordinarily large proportion of singers, artists, and writers. Indeed, she may claim to be the artistic quarter of the Empire. . . It is one of the particular objects of the Australian democracy to foster art in all its branches, and to give to all the people the opportunity of the widest education."

## HOW THE FRENCH DO BUSINESS.

The trade of France is like that of no other nation. We Americans prosper because we have a continent to develop, with boundless possibilities for creating new wealth. Most of our enterprise centres on providing goods for our lavish consuming public at home and in hauling things around our sprawling country. We pay our foreign bills chiefly with foodstuffs, cotton, coal, minerals and petroleum.

John Bull has no continent, but he does a tremendous business because he has been active in lending his capital to develop other countries. The world trades with him because it owes him interest on the mortgage. He has the best banking and shipping machinery. He is skillful at making good cloth, steel and other staples. Moreover, there are his colonies.

Germany has no colonies worth speaking of. Her banking and shipping are of very recent development. Her money has been so urgently needed at home that she has few foreign investments to bring trade; but Germany has built up a vast commerce with the world by means of aggressive salesmanship. No other country has such a force of drummers in the foreign field.

Now the Frenchman is on a basis quite different from all the others. His country has the richest soil in Europe, but is poor in coal and minerals. He has no prosperous colonies. He has lent millions to other nations, but in such conservative ways that his investments control little trade. His banking and shipping are not important factors in his foreign business. He utterly lacks the German genius for getting about the world and so has no salesforce abroad. Yet he exports two-thirds as much as England and stands fourth in world trade, coming right behind Germany. In estimated national wealth he beats Germany a trifle, coming third.

## French Monopoly of the World's Carriage Trade.

The Frenchman sits placidly in Paris and skims the cream off the world's "carriage trade," as it were, while his "aperitif" at a sidewalk cafe. By far the finest sales he makes may not appear in his export statistics at all, because his customers are wealthy travellers who buy in Paris and take their purchases home themselves. Other nations underbid each other in price competition, but this seldom troubles the Frenchman. It is a prime merit that his goods are dear. He gets the best prices on earth and his customers cease comparing prices when they come to him, because his goods are incomparable.

In a gloomy street in the city of London a hard-headed Scotch bakery manager was buying chocolate. An Englishman, a German and a Swiss, each representing chocolate manufacturers in their respective countries, brought samples of their finest grades. They figured closely on prices and tried to persuade the manager that their chocolates were quite as good as the French brand he had been purchasing. He listened to them and was attracted by the marked differences in cost. He was a very cunning Scotchman; but in the end he ordered more of the French brand, because it had a delicacy of flavour that no consideration of price and no salesman's argument could outweigh.

"There is no real difference," protested the salesman. "We buy the finest beans obtainable. We use the best vanilla and sugar. Our process is the same. Ours is just as good."

"Dom it, man!" replied the Scotchman testily. "there's every difference! I dinna care what ye use; ye'd not touch the French chocolate for flavour in a hundred years."

There is that intently varied and exquisite product, the "article de Paris." The Frenchman takes inexpensive materials—some pieces of wood, cloth and metal—and transforms them into a fan, which sells for a hundred dollars, or a thousand, and is handed down as an heirloom.

We sell him copper at fifteen cents a pound; and he practically transmutes it into gold, for we buy it back as a bronze or in the form of "bijouterie."

The English, German and American mills figure closely on cotton cloth. The Frenchman gets out his pencil too; but, instead of putting down figures, he draws designs. We probably land the order on price. Then we spend some of our profit for his cotton cloth for the sake of the pictures he has woven into it.

Whatever the Frenchman makes is fairly certain to be vitalized with ideas. It may be a jewelled collar or a bronze, a sauce or a perfume, a piece of lace or a piece of millinery—he will put personality into it and artistic feeling.

France is a land of exquisite handicraft and unerring taste. The Frenchman is not always practical in his products and does not love factory production. His ideal is to make a few highly individual things for a few discriminating customers. Any one of them might be the basis of an industry in another country, but when it is suggested that he could make money turning them out cheaply in quantities, he says, "Oh, let the Germans do that!" and goes on to create something else.

## The Milliner's Artistic Temperament.

For several centuries Paris has been the centre of the world's culture; and its unsurpassed art collection in the Louvre and other great galleries furnish inexhaustible store of materials for the Frenchman's characteristic creations. It is not the painter, sculptor and architect alone who draw upon these collections, but the modiste goes to them for suggestions for hats and the dressmaker for gowns; and the upholsterer, the jeweller, the enameller, the laceworker, bookbinder, silversmith, engraver, metal-chaser, and every sort of artist, designer and fine craftsman, for ideas in their own lines. The French Government has long fostered art and design.

In one of the old corners of Paris there is a storeroom filled with statues bought by the Government from budding sculptors. The purchase is usually made through a little political influence, it is said—a form of honest graft that helps the young artist develop his talent. His statue is not quite good enough for Paris. So they put it away. By and by a town in the province wants a Jeanne d'Arc for a public square and the Government picks one from the accumulation of maiden statues. If there is no Jeanne in stock they send the next best thing.

The Frenchman is a creature of temperament, inspiration, moods. Even the French mechanic at the bench must be managed with sympathy. He wants his own way and his own time—and wants to be appreciated. If you take him out of a congenial atmosphere he is upset.

The "directeur" of a Paris millinery studio complained that it was unpleasant for him to sit in a certain office. A little detail in the decoration jarred upon his sense of completeness and harmony. What was this detail?

"You do not see! Why, the whole room is Louis Fifteenth. But that little ornament on the electrolier is Louis Sixteenth. They should never go together."

The millinery trade is quite typical of French industry. Paris is the centre for feminine fashions. Vienna, New York, Berlin and London now adapt fashions for their respective needs, but it is said that practically every idea in women's dress can be traced back to Paris.

Each year some twenty thousand girls enter the Parisian millinery studios and workrooms. Of these a few hundred will become skillful craftsmen and a few dozen develop talent enough to rise to the proprietorship of some studio where model hats are made, to be copied by big establishments in other countries, or the less luxurious home trade supplied; but perhaps not more than one girl will reveal the genius of a "premiere" and become one of the dozen original creators of Paris hats, whose productions bring the prices of other art works and eventually influence the fashion of every country.

(To be Continued next Saturday.)



## UNIVERSAL PEACE.

When I last had the honour of addressing this Conference as its presiding officer, we were all looking forward with confidence and high anticipation to the Hague Conference, then soon to assemble. We were much concerned with the programme of business to be laid before that Conference, and with the forms of agreement or declaration which we hoped would there be decided upon. In particular, emphasis was laid upon the desire, widely entertained by right thinking men, that the Hague Conference should take the steps necessary to build up a truly judicial international tribunal, by the side of or in succession to the semi-diplomatic tribunal which had been the fruit of the first conference at the Hague; and that the Conference should, itself, provide for its reassembling at stated intervals thereafter, without waiting for the specific call or invitation of any monarch or national executive. The history of the Hague Conference is still fresh in our minds. Although not everything was done that we had hoped for, yet when the cloud of discussion lifted, we could plainly see that long steps in advance had been taken, and that there was coming to be a more fundamental and far-reaching agreement among the nations as to what was wise and practicable in the steady substitution of the rule of justice for the rule of force among men.

To-day, however, the most optimistic observer of the movement of public opinion in the world, and the most stentiously convinced advocate of international justice, must confess himself perplexed, if not amazed, by some of the striking phenomena which meet his view. Expenditure for naval armaments is everywhere growing by leaps and bounds. Edmund Burke said that he did not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people; but perhaps it may be easier to detect some of the signs of emotional insanity than to draw an indictment for crime. The storm centre of the world's weather to-day is to be found in the condition of mind of a large portion of the English people. The nation which, for generations, has contributed so powerfully to the world's progress in all that relates to the spread of the rule of law, to the peaceful development of commerce and industry, to the advancement of letters and science, and to the spread of humanitarian ideas, appears to be possessed for the moment—it can only be for the moment—with the evil spirit of militarism. It is hard to reconcile the excited and exaggerated utterances of responsible statesmen in Parliament and on the platform; the loud beating of drums and the sounding of alarms, in the public press, even in that portion of it most given to sobriety of judgment; and the flocking of the populace to view a tawdry and highly sensational drama of less than third-rate importance for the sake of its contribution to their mental obsession by hobgoblins and the ghosts of national enemies and invaders, with the traditional temperament of a nation that has acclimated the work of Howard, Wilberforce and Shaftesbury, whose public life was so long dominated by the lofty personality of William Ewart Gladstone, and of which the real heroes to-day are the John Milton and the Charles Darwin, whose anniversaries are just now celebrated with so much sincerity and genuine appreciation.

What has happened? If an opinion may be ventured by an observer whose friendliness amounts to real affection, who is in high degree jealous of the reputation of the English people and of their place in the van of the world's civilization, it is that this lamentable outburst is attendant upon a readjustment of relative position and importance among the nations of the earth, due to economic and intellectual causes, which readjustment is interpreted in England, unconsciously of course, in terms of the politics of the first Napoleon rather than in terms of the politics of the industrial and intelligent democracies of the twentieth century. Germany is steadily gaining in importance

in the world, and England is in turn losing some of her long-standing relative primacy. The causes are easy to discover, and are in no just sense provocative of war or strife. Indeed, it is highly probable that war, if it should come with all its awful consequences, would only hasten the change it was entered upon to prevent.

It must not be forgotten that while there has long existed in Europe a German people, yet the German nation as such is a creation of very recent date. With the substantial completion of German political unity after the Franco-Prussian war, there began an internal development in Germany even more significant and more far-reaching in its effects than that which was called into existence by the trumpet voice of Fichte, after the disastrous defeat of the Prussian army by Napoleon at Jena, and guided by the hands of Stein and Hardenberg. This later development has been fundamentally economic and educational in character, and has been directed with great skill toward the development of the nation's foreign commerce, the husbanding of its own natural resources, and the comfort and health of the masses of its rapidly growing population.

Within a short generation the pressure of German competition has been severely felt in the trade and commerce of every part of the world. The two most splendid fleets engaged in the Atlantic carrying trade by the German flag. Along either coast of South America, in the waters of China and Japan, in the ports of the Mediterranean and on the trade routes to India and Australia, the German flag has become almost as familiar as the English. The intensive application of the discoveries of theoretical science to industrial processes has made Germany, in a sense, the world's chief teacher in its great international school of industry and commerce. With this over-sea trade expansion has gone the building of a German navy. It appears to be the building of this navy which has so excited many of the English people. For the moment we are not treated to the well-worn paradox that the larger a nation's navy the less likely it is to be used in combat and the more certain is the peace of the world.

The old Adam asserts himself long enough to complain, in this case at least, that if a navy is building in Germany it must be intended for offensive use; and against whom could the Germans possibly intend to use a navy except against England? Their neighbours, the French and the Russians, they could readily, and with less risk, overrun with their great army. The United States is too far away to enter into the problem as a factor of any real importance. Therefore, the inference is drawn that the navy must be intended for an attack upon England. It is worth while noting that, on this theory, the German navy now building appears to be the first of modern navies intended for military uses. It alone of all the world's navies, however costly, is not a messenger of peace!

One must needs ask, then, what reason is to be found in the nature of the German people, in the declarations of their responsible rulers, or in the political relations between Germany and any other nation, for the belief that the German navy alone, among all modern navies, is building for a warlike purpose? Those of us who feel that the business of navy-building is being greatly overdone, and that it cannot for a moment be reconciled with sound public policy, or with the increasingly insistent demand for social improvements and reforms, may well wish that the German naval programme were much more restricted than it is. But, waiving that point for the moment, what ground is there for the suspicion which is so widespread in England against Germany, and for the imputation to Germany of evil intentions toward England? Speaking for myself, and making full use of such opportunities for accurate information as I have had, I say with the utmost emphasis and with entire sincerity that I do not believe there is any ground whatever for those suspicions or for those imputations.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

## WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Infantile paralysis is not, as so many think, a new disease. An instance of the disease occurred, for example, in the person of Sir Walter Scott, and it is very interesting to read in Sir Walter's autobiography a description of the illness which was to make the well-known novelist a partial cripple for life.

Sir Walter Scott had Infantile Paralysis.

"I was born as I believe on the 15th of August, 1771. I showed every sign of health and strength until I was about eighteen months old. One night, I have been often told, I showed great reluctance to be caught and put to bed; and, after being chased about the room, was apprehended and consigned to my dormitory with some difficulty. It was the last time I was to show such personal agility. In the morning I was discovered to be affected with the fever which often accompanies the cutting of large teeth. It held me three days. On the fourth, when they went to bathe me as usual, they discovered that I had lost the power of my right leg.

There appeared to be no dislocation or sprain; blisters and other topical remedies were applied in vain. When the efforts of regular physicians had been exhausted, without the slightest success, my anxious parents during the course of many years eagerly grasped at every prospect of cure which was held out by the promises of empirics, or of ancient ladies or gentlemen who conceived themselves entitled to recommend various remedies. But the advice of my grandfather, Doctor Rutherford, that I should be sent to reside in the country to give the chance of natural exertion excited by free air and liberty, was first resorted to.

I was in my fourth year when my father was advised that Bath waters might be of some advantage to my lameness. My health was by this time a good deal confirmed by the country air and the influence of that imperceptible and unflagging exercise to which the good sense of my grandfather had subjected me; for when it was fine I was usually carried out and laid down beside the old shepherd, among the crags or rocks around which he fed his sheep. The impatience of a child soon inclined me to struggle with my infirmity, and I began by degrees to stand, to walk and to run. Although the limb affected was much shrunk and contracted, my general health, which was of more importance, was much strengthened by being frequently in the air; and in a word I, who in a city had probably been condemned to hopeless and helpless decrepitude, was now a healthy, high-spirited, and, my lameness apart, a sturdy child."

How the Disease has Spread.

In fact almost any person, if he should take the trouble to investigate, would find among his relatives, friends or acquaintances some one who had been lame from childhood, and if we should attempt to trace the history of infantile paralysis our search would undoubtedly lead us back beyond the beginning of history. We have not, therefore, in this country at least, to do with a new importation like the plague, which, spreading from the Orient, has within the last few years secured a foothold in some of our Western States. As early as 1843 there was a slight epidemic of infantile paralysis in Louisiana. In 1894, in Vermont, there was an outbreak of 119 cases, of which 85 of the sufferers were under six years of age and 18 of these died. In 1905 there was an epidemic in Norway and Sweden comprising more than 1,000 cases, and since that time the disease has been reported with increasing frequency all over the world.

A study of the incidence of infantile paralysis by five-year periods, beginning with 1880 and ending with 1909, shows that whereas in the five-year period 1880-1884 there were reported two outbreaks comprising 23 cases, there were reported in the five-year period 1905-1909

twenty-five outbreaks comprising 8,054 cases. Although unusual interest in the disease will, to a certain extent, account for this increase in the number of cases observed, it cannot be gainsaid that the incidence of this disease in many parts of the world has grown markedly during the last ten years.

Massachusetts, in common with a large majority of other States and Territories of the Union, has been seriously afflicted with the disease. In 1907 an investigation was started by the State Board of Health and has been continued up to the present time. Most of the facts recorded in this article have been taken from the annual reports of this Board.

Infantile paralysis is not, to be sure, a disease which carries with it a high death rate, and one might account with difficulty for the great popular dread of the affection were it not for the fact that it leaves its victims in a great majority of instances more or less crippled for life. It is only natural, therefore, that this malady should stir to an unusual degree the interest of laymen and physicians alike, for the effect of the disease upon the future happiness and efficiency of the affected individual may be of the most far-reaching nature. There can be no doubt, however, that not all discussions concerning infantile paralysis, and especially those of the popular type seen in newspapers and magazines, have been as accurate and guarded in their character as might have been desired; and if I shall succeed in placing the subject of infantile paralysis before the readers of the "Journal" in its proper perspective the main object of this article will have been accomplished.

Certain it is that the signs of panic exhibited oftentimes by physicians as well as laymen are not justified when the situation is viewed calmly and in the light of our rapidly increasing medical knowledge. In this connection it is encouraging to think that numerous investigators all over the world are working upon this problem, and to know that the amount of progress made during the last five years in the study of this disease has been tremendous. In fact the present situation is such that important gaps in our knowledge may be filled almost any day, and then infantile paralysis, like diphtheria and cerebro spinal meningitis, will be removed from that class of diseases which physicians have been compelled from time immemorial to look upon, powerless to prevent or cure.

Compared with Other Dreaded Diseases.

Take the disease as compared with other infectious and contagious affections of children, such as scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria. In 1909 we had in Massachusetts the largest number of cases of infantile paralysis ever known—that is to say, about 1,000 cases. That same year, however, there were reported in Massachusetts more than 7,000 cases of scarlet fever, about 8,000 cases of diphtheria, and 15,000 cases of measles. It is apparent, therefore, that in 1909 a child in Massachusetts was seven times as likely to acquire scarlet fever or diphtheria, and fifteen times as likely to acquire measles, as he was to have infantile paralysis of the characteristic type. It is important, however, in this connection to bear in mind that in this comparison only the paralytic cases are included, for it is now beyond question that in addition to paralytic cases there occur an unknown number of so-called abortive incidences of the disease, which although showing general symptoms, do not go on to paralysis. Furthermore these non-paralytic cases become immune to subsequent infection just like their paralytic brethren, and we cannot at the present time say whether, under given conditions of contact, an exposed individual fails to take the disease because it is not contagious or because immunity has already become established through a previous abortive attack.

The most important addition to our knowledge concerning infantile paralysis during the last few years has been the discovery that the disease can be transferred from human beings to lower animals.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

## CHILDREN'S STORY.

An Old Story Retold

In the North Sea there is a great rock called the Inch-cape Rock. It is 12 miles from any land, and is covered most of the time with water.

Many boats and ships have been wrecked on that rock, for it is so near the top of the water that no vessel can sail over it without striking it.

More than a hundred years ago there lived not far away a kind-hearted man who was called the Abbot of Aberbrothock.

"It is a pity," he said, "that so many brave sailors should lose their lives on that hidden rock."

So the abbot caused a buoy to be fastened to the rock. The buoy floated back and forth in the shallow water. A strong chain kept it from floating away.

On the top of the buoy the abbot placed a bell, and when the waves dashed against it the bell would ring out loud and clear.

Sailors now were no longer afraid to cross the sea at that place. When they heard the bell ringing they knew just where the rock was, and they steered their vessels around it.

"(God bless the good Abbot of Aberbrothock!)" they all said.

One calm summer day a ship with a black flag happened to sail not far from the Inch-cape Rock. The ship belonged to a sea robber called Ralph the Rover, and she was a terror to all honest people.

There was but little wind that day and the sea was as smooth as glass. The ship stood almost still; there was hardly a breath of air to fill her sails.

Ralph the Rover was walking on the deck. He looked out upon the glassy sea. He saw the buoy floating above the Inch-cape Rock. It looked like a big black speck upon the water. But the bell was not ringing that day. There were no waves to set in motion.

"Boys!" cried Ralph the Rover, "put out the boat and row me to the Inch-cape Rock. We will play a trick on the old abbot."

The boat was lowered. Strong arms soon rowed it to the Inch-cape Rock. Then the robber, with a heavy axe, broke the chain that held the buoy.

He cut the fastenings of the bell. It fell into the water. There was a gurgling sound as it sank of sight.

"The next one that comes this way will not bless the abbot," said Ralph the Rover.

Soon a breeze sprang up, and the black ship sailed away. The sea robber laughed as he looked and saw that there was nothing to mark the place of the hidden rock.

For many days Ralph the Rover scoured the seas, and many were the ships that he plundered. At last he chanced to sail back toward the place from which he had started.

The wind had blown hard all day. The waves rolled high. The ship was moving swiftly. But in the evening the wind died away and a thick fog came on.

Ralph the Rover walked the deck. He could not see where the ship was going. "If the fog would only clear away!" he said.

"I thought I heard the roar of breakers," said the pilot. "We must be near the shore."

"I cannot tell," said Ralph the Rover; "but I think we are not far from the Inch-cape Rock. I wish we could hear the good abbot's bell."

The next moment there was a great crash. "It is the Inch-cape Rock!" the sailors cried, as the ship gave a lurch to one side and began to sink.

"Oh, what a wretch am I!" cried Ralph the Rover. "This is what comes of the joke that I played on the good abbot!"

What was it that he heard as the waves rushed over him? Was it the abbot's bell, ringing for him far down at the bottom of the sea?

## THE SCOURGE OF CANCER.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

There is absolutely no evidence for this assumption. Alcoholism has been denounced, since it was noted that the Bavarians, who are great beer drinkers, die of cancer in large numbers, but on the contrary, the Mohammedans take little or no alcohol and yet have much cancer among them. Concerning this whole question, Roger Williams states that: "The ensemble of facts relating to the life history of mammary cancer patients (which may be taken as a type) shows that they have almost invariably led regular, sober, and industrious lives. Persons of drunken, dissolute habits are comparatively seldom affected." This is, of course, no argument in favour of moral obliquity.

Blows (traumatism) and chronic inflammatory conditions, like irritative processes in general, are said to be sufficient cause to favour the beginning of cancerous growths. This idea has been held from the earliest times, and without going into the discussion we may note what an important role, according to almost all surgeons, injuries play among the most interesting theories of the causation of cancer.

In cancer of the lips and tongue, the frequency of which in the male has always provoked great interest, the irritative action of tobacco and decayed teeth (dental caries) influence its origin. One surgeon has collected 77 cases of cancer of the lip; in which he has always found these two antecedent agents. Of four women affected with cancer of the lip, three were addicted to smoking. Another author has established statistics of 245 cases of cancer of the tongue, the histories of which show the never-failing presence of these two agents.

Is Cancer Contagious?—In spite of the very numerous speculations practised by different experimenters, the transmissibility of cancer from man to animals or from one animal to another of different species is not demonstrated, and even with the most ample information we must maintain that the transference of cancer from man to man must be exceedingly rare, if it occurs at all.

The difficulty of solving the problem has ever been one of experimentation. Several eminent surgeons, notably the lamented Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, have purposely inoculated themselves with cancerous particles, but without producing the characteristics of malignant growth. Nevertheless, in handling a cancerous patient, the ordinary methods of precaution should be taken, just the same kind of care one would use in typhoid fever or in dealing with external abscesses.

Thanks to the microscope, Muller was able to show the importance of the cell and to enunciate his great law of tumour formation:

"Every tumour is formed from a tissue having its analog in the normal organism, either in the embryonic state or in the state of complete development."

The full import of this law becomes apparent when we reflect that every living thing begins its life as a single cell or unit, and body growth and maintenance depend upon the addition of other cells, which finally are differentiated to form tissues and built up into organs. The beginning of all biological science is therefore a study of the peculiarities of the cell. In view of this fact Cornil and Ranvier, whose competence in such matters is well known, have formed their theory of malignant growth, calling it "the return to the embryonic condition." This theory figures among the most important used by scientific men in their attempts to unveil the mysteries of this dread disease.

The parasitic theory of cancer is a most plausible and tempting one, because it offers almost a parallel with the known facts concerning certain disease of infectious origin. The enlarged glands represent an attempt to filter the offending invader from the blood by surrounding him with a myriad of hostile cells, some of which (the white blood cells, or phagocytes) throw their limbs about his body and attempt to dissolve and digest him. This is what happens in

(To be continued next Saturday.)

## LADIES' COLUMN.

The wide, long shoulder scarf is even more popular for the summer than it was during the winter. It may be of a double thickness of chiffon in two shades, blending or contrasting, or in silk, satin or crepe de chine, lined or unlined. It may be finished simply with a hem, fringe or gathered into a tassel. Its value lies in imparting a finish to the gown without in the least ruffling the line of neck and shoulder.

One of the strongest prevailing influences in summer fashions is the gown of striped fabric; not merely a "common or garden" stripe, but embodying two or more widths, and possibly introducing a totally different material, in some cases a plain one. Stripes, then joined in reverse direction or diagonally, give a result as unexpected and "chic" in many cases as undoubtedly it is smart.

The solid Peking stripes are exceedingly fashionable in silk or satin and make delightful trimmings both for light and dark gowns. In glaze or tulle these stripes are very popular for the perfectly plain under-dress which is worn with tunic.

The wearing of jabots is the chic of the moment. It is chic because it is not given to everybody to know exactly where and how they should be placed to be most becoming. Much skill is displayed in the donning of these jaunty accessories, and it is not considered smart to wear a jabot at all unless it is made of the finest point lace and tulle.

Very distingue is the prevailing fashion for hosiery harmonizing with the rest of the toilet, and a charming effect is produced by having hosiery just one shade lighter than the skirt.

Shadow-striped hosiery is shown in lists thread of various colourings.

The bolero coat is one of the favourite shapes for the coming summer.

Instead of the one-piece negligee held in at the waist with a silk cord or ribbon, many women delight in the semi-fitting coats or tunics to wear with a lovely skirt of muslin or silk. These coats and skirts are made of the thinnest stuffs, many of the coats having a sheer silk lining in white or colors, while through others flesh tints show. As a rule the coats reach to the knees and often have deep slashes at the sides, held together with ribbons or cord. The sleeves are wide kimono, coming not quite to the elbow.

The new chemises for women are cut like a man's shirt, slit at each side of the skirt so that it may be more narrow than that of former years. It also obviates the "riding up" of the garment under one's dress.

This is a season of stripes, necessarily black and white, but this combination is certainly the predominating one. Neck wear of lace and embroidery is touched up with black and white striped satin in any number of ways. Stocks, cuffs and jabots of Irish crochet have their edges trimmed with narrow bias folds of the striped material and occasionally the lace takes second place, serving merely as a border to articles made chiefly of the satin. There are all sorts of natty little bows made of the stripes cut on bias mingled with the motifs of Irish crochet, some of them being finished with pendant striped balls technically known as clareties. Sailor collars are made of lace or embroidered lawn and edged with a bias fold of the black and white about an inch wide, or they are made of the latter and bordered with lace or embroidery.

One of the most noticeable features of the new fashions is the curious one-sided effect aimed at and carried out by the arrangement of the draperies or the general cut. In many cases one side of the bodice is draped with the material, while a lace meter some form of jabot falls across the other. One delightful evening frock, in black satin, was made with one sleeve in satin and the other in white applique lace, veiled in black tulle, while a panel of rich silver and pearl embroidery on black chiffon encircled the waist and fell in a deep point on the skirt. A tunic of black chiffon fell over the long pointed train of black satin.



## LOG BOOK.

## Steamers in Typhoon.

While coming up the coast on July 15 the China Navigation steamer *Kannu* encountered the full force of a typhoon when off Pinghai Bay. The vessel sought a sheltered anchorage in the vicinity of Sorrel Rock and rode out the storm but on getting underway again on the following morning she ran into the opposite semi-circle when nearing Matsui and was compelled once more to run for shelter. The *Yingchow* was also compelled to anchor for thirty hours at Amoy and both vessels experienced an extraordinary set when passing the Hoshans. The current at times is reported to have been setting in a northerly direction with as much force as four miles an hour.

## Accident on S.S. Pekin.

A serious accident happened on board the China Navigation steamer *Pekin* on the morning of July 20, while going alongside at Ningpo, through a mistake on the part of the quartermaster in putting the helm the wrong way. The steamer was going alongside with the intention of swinging at her pontoon when the quartermaster ported the helm without orders and sent the nose of the ship in between the China Merchants' and China Navigation Company's pontoons. On seeing the vessel's head swing to starboard Captain Menhrei at once gave the order "head-a-starboard" and reversed the engines but it was too late to avert the disaster and the *Pekin* crashed into the boats that were lying between the pontoons, fifteen boats being crushed by the impact. Several boatmen are reported to have been injured and some are said to have been drowned in the confusion that ensued.

## Fracas on board S.S. Changon.

On the arrival of the steamer *Changon* at Kinkiang on July 20 it was reported to the British authorities that a fracas had occurred on board the ship resulting in the death of one of the passengers, a native priest. It is understood that a theft of passengers' baggage had occurred and the priest was accused by the commander's tallymen of being implicated. In the altercation that followed the priest was struck on the temple with a bamboo, death being instantaneous. The supposed culprit was handed over to the British Consular authorities and after five hours' detention the vessel was allowed to proceed to Hankow.

## The Shipping Speculation.

Following upon the recent acquisition of a controlling interest in the Glen Line by Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., of which Sir Owen Phillips is chairman, it is interesting to record that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has bought the shares in the Shire Line which were owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, Liverpool. It thus obtains entire possession of the line.

Some speculation is indulged in with regard to the sale, but so far as can be gathered, the steamers they have running in this service will remain there. They have several new steamers building for their Eastern trades, in addition to the two boats of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. recently taken into their service with changed names. Colour is given, therefore, to the idea that there is a new departure in store in the near future in connection with the China trade, especially in view of the purchase of the Glen Line by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.

## TRADE OF THE YANG-TSZE PORTS.

## Wuhu.

For the first time in several years Anhwei produced a good rice crop; but, unfortunately, the harvest was not uniformly good throughout the province, and at the time of writing a state of famine exists in the northern part, some 20 districts being affected and 3 million persons reported to be destitute. Floods in this section are of almost annual occurrence, and must be expected, with equal frequency in the future unless conservancy measures are adopted in the Hwai River, the Grand Canal, and Lake Hungtsai. The effect of the famine is scarcely observable here, the line of retreat of the refugees being more in the direction of Nanking and Chinkiang. Trade conditions could scarcely have been worse than they were in the first half of the year, the amount of rice available for shipment, after a succession of bad crops, being very limited. The occurrence of rice riots in some inland districts led eventually to a temporary suspension of export.

## Nanking.

In spite of the expectations entertained at the beginning of the year, which opened with good prospects in view of the forthcoming industrial exhibition, and of the satisfactory trade development of the previous year, the result has been disappointing, and 1910 can only be regarded as Nanking as a year of commercial and financial depression—a condition due probably as much to the disorganization of the market at Shanghai through over-speculation in rubber in the spring as to purely local causes.

## Chinkiang.

That the commerce of a port serving one of the richest agricultural districts in the Empire, and peculiarly favourably situated, should be steadily declining—mostly in consequence of conditions that violate every principle of political economy—renders the writing of a report on the trade of the year a somewhat depressing task, says the Customs Commissioner at Chinkiang. The reports written on the trade during 1907, 1908, and 1909 pointed out the factors that not only restrict progress, but actually tend to divert business to other channels; and it may be questioned whether any good purpose will be served by repetition; but the present financial situation renders the encouragement of trade of such vital importance that a brief recapitulation is given, in the hope that it may direct attention to some of the more important influences.

That the disastrous system of taxing goods in transit, and especially the mistaken practice of farming out the likin, should be placed in the forefront, will hardly be disputed: a system that increases the cost of goods, often to the extent of 20 per cent. and even more, naturally restricts circulation and production, while the delays consequent on frequent stoppages at the barriers, and the uncertainty of the incidence of taxation, have also a deterrent effect.

The factor that should probably be placed next in order of importance is tightness of money and absence of credit.

## Street Watering.

The success which attended the introduction of bullocks for scavenging purposes in Kowloon, says Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, in his annual report, led to some experiments in connection with the street watering in Victoria. Bullocks were tried in place of the coolies by whom the water carts were formerly manned and with such results that by the end of the year all the coolie labour for the water carts, 8 in number, had been replaced by bullock traction. Approximately \$800 were expended on the purchase of bullocks. Accurate figures are hardly possible for the present but there is no doubt that even including the capital outlay on the purchase of new animals from time to time the saving is considerable.

## Intimations

## AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST &amp; MOST COMFORT-ABLE UNDERWARE

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PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.  
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## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

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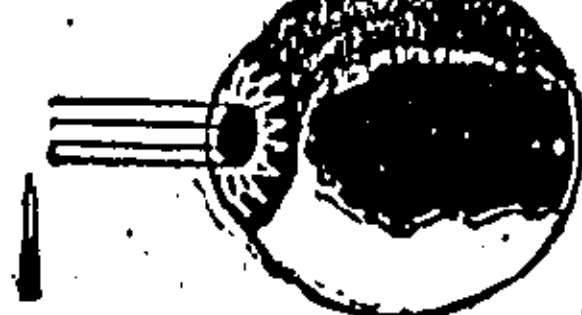
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [129]

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [141]

## Street Watering.

The success which attended the introduction of bullocks for scavenging purposes in Kowloon, says Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, in his annual report, led to some experiments in connection with the street watering in Victoria. Bullocks were tried in place of the coolies by whom the water carts were formerly manned and with such results that by the end of the year all the coolie labour for the water carts, 8 in number, had been replaced by bullock traction. Approximately \$800 were expended on the purchase of bullocks. Accurate figures are hardly possible for the present but there is no doubt that even including the capital outlay on the purchase of new animals from time to time the saving is considerable.

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

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	Capt. H. S. Bridgman	6th Aug.	

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.		

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON & ANTWERP	WERP v. S'PORK	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. R. A. Peters		

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	Noon, 24th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
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E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"Lutzow"	17.30	WEDNESDAY, 9th August, at Noon.
	Capt. J. Bortfeldt		

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Prinz Ludwig"	18.30	About WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.
	Capt. F. von Binzer		

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
MANILA, YAP, MAROON, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"Prinz Waldemar"	6.00	SATURDAY, 12th August, at 4 P.M.
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Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [7]

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HONGKONG, 4th Aug. 1911. [1205]

## MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

1st MONDAY IN AUGUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1911.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1911. [1205]

## SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haitian ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore. SUNDAY, 6th Aug., at 9 A.M.

Haimun ... Capt. J. S. Roach. TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Haimun ... Capt. A. H. Stewart. FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS valid for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier. For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co., General Managers.

[1257]

## Consignee.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 5th of August, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS &amp; CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [1256]

## "JEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN,"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBRO, LONDON &amp; STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Aug. 1911. [1292]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANGO MARU,"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th August, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Aug. 1911. [1293]

## To Let

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in MANSION LANE

good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1087]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDAS STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [161]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS at Blue Buildings, 45, Praya East.

"OREGON" 33, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, PRAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

East corner of Observation Place. The Trains stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD.

FLAT in Blue Buildings, 4 Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [169]

## MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing &amp; Engraving.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]



## Announcements.

**WING KEE & CO.**  
47-49, Connaught Rd.

**SHIPHANDLERS,  
PROVISION & COAL  
MERCHANTS.**  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [1260]

**E.C. Wilks, M.L.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.**  
Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for  
construction, Valuer and Assessor for  
the purchase or sale of Steamships or  
Launches.  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

**DIRECT TO SOUTH AFRICA.**  
S.S. "HARON ARDROSSAN."

THE above steamer will be des-  
patched on or about 26th August,  
direct for Delagoa Bay, Durban,  
East London, Port Elizabeth,  
Mossel Bay and Cape Town.  
For Freight, apply to  
**GILMAN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1261]

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG  
AND CALCUTTA.**  
(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of  
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,  
and Mauritius.)

**TUE Steamer**  
"LIGHTNING."  
Captain E. P. Smith will be des-  
patched for the above ports on SUN-  
DAY, the 6th August, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1th Aug., 1911. [1284]

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
T.T. ....	1/9 7/16
Demand .....	1/9 3/16
30 d/s .....	1/9 3/16
60 d/s .....	1/9 3/16
1 m/s .....	1/9 3/16
T.T. Shanghai .....	7 1/2
T.T. Singapore .....	7 1/2
T.T. Japan .....	8 1/2
T.T. India .....	13 1/4
Demand India .....	18 1/4
T.T. San Francisco and New York .....	43 1/2
T.T. Japan .....	107 1/2
T.T. Marks .....	183
T.T. France .....	225 1/2
Buying.	
4 m/s. 1/10 .....	1/9 1/16
4 m/s. 1/11 .....	1/10
6 m/s. 1/10 .....	1/10
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne .....	1/10 1/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York .....	44 1/2
4 m/s. Marks .....	187 1/2
4 m/s. France .....	230
6 m/s. do. ....	232
Bar Silver .....	24 3/16
Bank of England rate .....	8 1/2
Sovereign .....	\$11.11

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## MAILS DUE.

German (Prinz Ludwig) 9th inst.  
Pacific (China) 22nd inst.  
Pacific (Manchuria) 29th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Sar-  
dinia left Singapore for this port on  
the 4th inst., at 6 a.m., and is due here  
on the 9th inst., at 8 a.m.  
The s.s. Zafiro will leave Manila to-  
day and is due here on the 8th inst., at  
daylight.

The s.s. Welsh Prince from New  
York left Shanghai yesterday and is ex-  
pected here on the 14th inst.

## ARRIVALS.

Chonan, Br. s.s., 1,342, L. Jones, 5th  
Aug.—Canton 4th Gen.—  
B. & S.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HAR-  
BOUR OFFICE.**

Delhi, for Singapore.  
Saikai-maru, for Milko.  
Tamon-maru, for Canton.

## DEPARTED.

Aug. 5.

None.

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

1st August—Aphrodite, Ben-  
venue, Bior, Ceylon, Bare Castle,  
Nelson. 4th August—Ammonon,  
Aki Maru, Antenor, Austria, Cal-  
donien, Dunblane, St. Patrick,  
Sithonia, York.  
Arrivals at Home, 4th August  
—Ernest Simons, Mecklen, Afghan.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

Aughlin, Ger. s.s., 1,005, Chr. Kump- pol, 2nd Aug.—Bangkok 26th July, Rice.—B. & S.	Bessie Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,217, C. H. Cross, 2nd Aug.—Hollo 31st July, Gen.—Dollor & Co.	Childar, Br. s.s., 1,102, H. Milson, 2nd Aug.—Bangkok 26th July, Gen.—T. & Co.	Chip Shing, Br. s.s., 1,199, Mooney, 3rd Aug.—Canton 2nd Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Corinthia, Br. s.s., 3,355, E. Wood- head, 26th July—Cardiff 8th June, Coal.—Admiralty.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Yama- moto, 2nd Aug.—Tamsui 30th July and Swatow 1st Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.	Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Ch. Jorgensen, 2nd Aug.— Haiphong and Hoihow 1st Aug., Coal and Gen.—J. & Co.	Dakotah, Br. s.s., 2,592, W. A. Ross, 2nd Aug.—Amoy 1st Aug. Gen.—Standard Oil Co.	Dalhi, Br. s.s., 4,783, H. S. Bradshaw, 4th Aug.—Shanghai 1st Aug., Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,520, J. Jenkins, 29th July—Cebu 22nd July, Rice.—Man Fat & Co.	Derawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,059, E. Gathmann, 30th July— Bangkok 22nd and Hoihow 29th July, Rice and Timber. —B. & S.	Dunedin, Br. s.s., 3,051, Mac, 27th July—Mojit 22nd July, Coal. —D. & Co.	Foonchow, Br. s.s., 1,268, C. P. Vin- cent, 22nd July, Coal.— B. & S.	Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,247, W. C. Pas- more, 1st Aug.—Swatow 31st July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	India, Ital. s.s., 2,341, Baldo, 4th Aug.—Bombay and Singa- pore 28th July, Gen.—C. & Co.	Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, J. W. Fisher, 1st Aug.—San Francisco via Port 6th July, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	Kumano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,147, M. Winkler, 2nd Aug.—Yoko- hama via Port 29th July, Copper and Gen.—N. Y. K.	Kutsang, Br. s.s., 4,395, R. C. D. Bradley, 1st Aug.—Mojit 27th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Landrat Scheiff, Ger. s.s., 1,012, A. Struve, 29th July—Bang- kok and Swatow 28th July, Gen.—Kin Tye Lung.	Lightning, Br. s.s., 1,122, E. P. Smith, 30th July—Singapore 24th July, Gen.—S. & Co.	Machew, Ger. s.s., 996, R. G. Zollner, 29th July—Bangkok 18th and Swatow 28th July, Rice and Teak.—B. & S.	Madeleine Rickmers, Br. s.s., 2,597, J. Schutz, 29th July—Mororan. Coal.—Order.	Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Schlaikier, 30th July—Saigon 27th July, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.	Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,324, T. W. Garlick, 22nd July—Seattle and Manila 19th June, Gen. —N. Y. K.	Pembroke, Br. s.s., 2,099, W. C. Barrett, 2nd Aug.—Yoko- hama 9th and Hoihow 28th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Perris, Am. s.s., 2,744, A. Lockett, 24th July—San Francisco 28th June, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Pheum Penh, Br. s.s., 1,065, Jas. H. Scott, 30th July—Saigon 20th July, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.	Rajaburi, Br. s.s., 1,180, O. Wolff, 3rd Aug.—Bangkok 26th July and Swatow 2nd Aug., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.	Sabine Rickmers, Dutch s.s., 578, D. E. Boeve, 2nd Aug.—Foo- chow and Swatow 1st Aug., Kerosene oil.—A. P. Co.	Saikai Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,743, Katori, 31st July—Mito 26th July, Coal.—M. B. K.	Schuylikin, Br. s.s., 2,843, Smith, 28th July—New York, Kero- sene Oil—Standard Oil Co.	Spir, Nor. s.s., 871, W. Horn, 4th Aug.—Canton 8th Aug., Peas.—A. T. & Co.	Strathairn, Br. s.s., 2,802, D. Stanhyse, 24th July—Mojit 18th July, Coal.—G. & Co.	Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 30th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 29th July, Gen.— B. & S.	Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,851, Yama- moto Hajimu, 31st July— Manila 28th July and Gen. —O. S. K.	Tijlodos, Dutch s.s., 2,953, Jurriano, 29th July—Amoy 27th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Tjimali, Dutch s.s., 2,250, J. P. Schotte, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Wny Castle, Br. s.s., 2,717, Harrison, 2nd Aug.—New York 21st and Manila 30th July, Oil— D. & Co.
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## POST OFFICE.

Monday next, the 7th inst., being a  
Bank Holiday, the Post Office will  
be open for one hour only, i.e. from 8 to 9  
a.m.  
There will be a delivery of letters and a  
collection from the pillar boxes at 10  
a.m.  
The Money Order Office will be  
entirely closed.  
Only fully prepaid letters and post-  
cards are transmissible by the Siberian  
Route to Europe.

The s.s. Empress of China, having  
gone ashore at the entrance of Tokio  
Bay, the Canadian Mail of the 12th  
inst. from Vancouver has been trans-  
ferred to the N. D. L. mail steamer Lutzow  
which is expected to arrive here about  
the 8th August.

A Mail will close for—  
Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu,  
Yokohama and Seattle—Per  
Minn-sota, 6th Aug., 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per  
Daijin-maru, 6th Aug., 9  
a.m.

Manila, (taking Mail for Cebu and  
Hollo) Thursday Island,  
Cooktown, Cairns, Towns-  
ville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hob-  
art, Launceston, New  
Zealand, Dunedin, Mel-  
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and  
Fremantle—Per Kumano-  
maru, 6th Aug., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per  
Lightning, 6th Aug., 9 a.m.  
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang and  
Sourabaya—Per Tjibodas,  
6th Aug., 9 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin—  
Per Delhi, 6th Aug., 9  
a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,  
Honolulu and San Francisco  
(Siberian Mail to Europe)  
—Per Persia, 6th Aug.,  
9 a.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Fook-  
sang, 7th Aug., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per  
Kutwang, 8th Aug., 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foonchow—Per  
Haitan, 8th Aug., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Aug., 1.15  
p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hollo—Per Taming,  
8th Aug., 3 p.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin—Per  
Lutzow, 9th Aug., 11 a.m.

Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,  
Victoria and Tacoma—Per  
Tacoma-maru, 9th Aug., 10  
a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th Aug., 1.15  
a.m.

Kuchinotsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Victo-  
ria, Tacoma, Vancouver  
and Seattle—Oand, 9th  
Aug., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Aug., 1.15  
p.m.

Shanghai—Per Linan, 10th Aug., 3  
p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hollo—Per Zafiro,  
10th Aug., 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-  
chow, 10th Aug., 3 p.m.

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,  
Yokohama, Shimizu, Yoko-  
hama, Honolulu, and San  
Francisco—Per Korea, 11th  
Aug., noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Foonchow—Per  
Haiman, 11th Aug., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th Aug., 1.15  
p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per  
Ischia, 12th Aug., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 12th Aug., 1.15  
p.m.

Manila, (taking Mails for Cebu and  
Hollo) Yap, Marous, Fri-  
drieh, Wilhelmshafen, Ra-  
baul, Herbertshohe, Matupi,  
Samani, Brisbane, Sydney,  
Hobart, Launceston, New  
Zealand, Dunedin, Mel-  
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and  
Fremantle—Per Prinz  
Waldemar, 12th Aug., 3  
p.m.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and  
Hollo)—Per Loongung, 12th  
Aug., 1 p.m.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe,  
Yokohama, Shimizu, Yoko-  
hama, Victoria and Seattle—  
Per Awa-maru, 10th Aug.,  
11 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin—  
Per Yarra, 10th Aug., 11  
a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per  
Iyo-maru, 15th Aug., 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu, Hollo, Zamboanga,  
Port Darwin, Thursday  
Island, Cooktown, Cairns,  
Towns-ville, Brisbane, Sydney,  
Hobart, Launceston, New  
Zealand, Dunedin, Mel-  
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and  
Fremantle—Per Talyuan,  
17th Aug., 3 p.m.

Sandakan—Per Mansang, 10th Aug.,  
11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hollo—Per Rabi,  
21st Aug., 3 p.m.

## Hotels.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

First Class and Up-to-date.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

## GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857] F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

## ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under  
entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent  
Guides under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and  
separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms  
moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

Telephone, 170

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telegrams "Astor."

## OPEN AIR SKATING RINK.

AT

## BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing  
from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1911.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

## PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak,

near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

## HOTEL VISITORS.

## HONORABLE HOTEL.

Apar, Mrs. E. M. Howard, C. T.

Innes, Capt. R.

Bingham, Mrs. G. Innes, Miss E.

Blanch, N. F. Julian, E. C. &

Buckingham, Miss son

Clark, Miss A. M. McGonagle, Mr.

Charters, P. T. & Mrs. W. C.

Clarke, D. E. McWilliams, C. O.

Colman, G. S. F.

Davidson, N. K. Mitchellmore, E. V.

D'Oettingen, V. Moulder, Mr. and

Drew, W. C. Mrs. A. B.

Duncan, Mr. and North, W.

Eames, E. J. W. Osgood, T. W.

Elmhurst, Mr. and Pingdonggals, C.

Evans, G. H. Pond, Ernest H.

Farson, A. F. Pratt, E. A.

Fisher, H. G. Pritchard, A. T.

Fuller, Denman Bay, E. H.

Gauld, Mr. & Mrs. Rhodes, H.

Joseph Rufen, Capt. F.

Gintama, D. M. G. Saffer, J.

Hall, Capt. T. P. Smith, R. C.

Hemett, Hon. Mr. Solomon, B. H.

and Mrs. E. A. Spalding, Dr. and

Harrison, A. Mrs. A. D.

Hendricks, Mrs. W. Square, Miss W.

O. Stainer, L. and

Hendricks, Miss W. Mrs. C. E.

Holmes, Mr. Waterman, E. J.

Hoppe, R. West, Miss K. A.

Hong, Dr. S. Wilmore, C.

## GRAND HOTEL.

Blum, N. Paul, Samuel

Brownlow, E. O. Pringle, J. W.

Crow, A. B. Pulstron, Mr.

Donnelly, Mrs. and Ramsey, Mrs. A.

children F.

Garing, Phillip Schimmelsmidt

Hair, Mr. and Mrs. Steinhorst, T. B.

Hoff, E. Taylor, R.

Hudson, C. W. Treadgold, E. J.

James, B. Trumett, Mr. J.

Kerney, J. Vinchon, H. J.

Kyrt, Dr. F. Wawa, Capt. &

McPherson, D. B. Mrs.

Moore, E. J. Wilson, J.

Muller, Mr. Wood, Mrs. O. H.

Namings, P. W. L.

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hope, for the Proprietor,  
at 47, Des Voeux Road Central, in the City of  
Victoria, Hongkong.

## SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS. SA-SALE. B-BUYERS

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	PERCENTAGE ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	\$910 s. { £37 10/-	Final of £2 5/- at 1/10 \$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, mak- ing 41.5s. for the year	5%
National Banks	65	\$10	In Liquidation	
Cantons	\$50	\$210	\$15 for 1909	7 1/2%
North China	65	£168 s.	Interim of 10/- for 1910 Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910	5% 6%
Unions	\$100	\$315 ss.	\$13 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910	6% 7 1/2%
Yangtze	650	\$210		
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fires	\$20	\$125 ss.	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2%
Hongkong Fires	\$50	\$350	\$27 for 1909	8%
SHIPPING.				
China & Manilla	\$25	\$10 1/2	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19 ss.	5 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-08 Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 30-6-11	
Steamboats	\$15	\$80 1/2 s.	3% final making 6% for 1908-9; div. for 1909 on preferred shares	8 1/2%
Indo-China				
(Preferred)	{	65 ss.		
(Deferred)	{			
"Shell" Transport	£1	\$1/- s. £11 b.	1/- per share Coupon No. 15 2/6 per share Cou- pon No. 16 for 1910.	5%
"Star Ferry"	{	\$10 \$5	Div. 7 p.c. for year end- Bon. 5 p.c.,	5% 6%
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$117 1/2 b.	\$10 for 1910	10%
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$24 1/2	\$8 for 1897	
MINING.				
Chinese Engineerings	£1	£14 ss.	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11 (Coupon No.16)	9%
Headwaters	P. 10	P.10	first year	
Ranbhs	£1	\$2	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5%
DOCKS, WHARVES, & ODOWNS.				
Fenwick's	\$25	\$44 s.	\$1 1/2 for year end' 31.12.06	
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$30	\$3 for year ending 31.12.10	6%
H. K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$66	\$1 1/2 for year end' 31.12.10	6%
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	£.54	£1. 3/4 for 1910	5%
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	£.86	Final of £1s. 4 for 1910	8 1/2%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.				
Anglo French Lands	T.100	£.90 ss.	£1s. 6 2/3-2-10	6 1/2%
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$119	\$1 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	5%
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$93 1/2 b.	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 for 1911	7 1/2%
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6 1/2 b.	45 cents for 1910	7%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$26 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1910	8%
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	£.91 ex. div.	5% for half year to 30-6-11.	8%
West Points	\$50	\$45 ss.	Interim div. of \$2 for 1911	8 1/2%
Manila M'pole Hotel	P. 0	\$11 ss.	15 per cent. for 1910	16%
COTTON MILLS.				
Eyos	T. 60	£.77 1/2	T4 for year end 31-10-10 T7 for year ended 20-12-10 50 cents 31.7-08	4 1/2%
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$6 1/2	\$1 for 1910	11%
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9 1/2		
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1 b.		
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1			
China Providents	\$10	\$8 20 b.	80 cents for 1910	11%
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$22 1/2 b.	\$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	6%
Green Islands	\$10	\$4 ss.	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	4%
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$21 1/2	\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6%
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2%
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$18 box div.	\$1 interim account 1911	10%
Langkats	g. 10	£.90	{ Special bonus T.2 15-1-11 Interim div. T.14 15-3-11 Interim div. T.14 15-6-11	6 1/2%
Morning Post	\$25	\$25	None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12 ss.	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid share for year ending 30-4-11	7%
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1.10 b.		
Phillip Ines	\$10	\$5 b.	None	
H. Price & Co., Ld.	\$10	\$12 b.	\$1.50 for 1910	12%
Societa des	{			
Palp'etries	{	\$45		
Papiereries	{			
du Tonkin	{		First year.	...
Benefit	\$500			
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	£.95 ss.	No dividend this year	2%
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$6 1/2	50cts. for year end'g 30-5-10 { 15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910	8% 6%
United Asbestos Orien- tal Agency, Ld.,.....	\$10	\$10		
United Asbestos Founders (Share ...)	\$10	\$300	Do.	
Union Waterbat	\$10	\$7	5 per cent. for year end- ing 31-12-1910	7 1/2%
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$16 b.	10 per cent. for year end- ing 31-7-10	6 1/2%
Watson	\$10	\$6 1/2 b.	80 cents for 1910	5%